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ABSTRACT

A study was made of the growth and development of foxhunting in each part of the country from 1650-1970; a detailed historical account was particularly made of selected hunts that endured 50 or more years. Personal interviews were conducted with several Masters of Foxhounds and other notable individuals. Questionnaires were mailed to Masters of the 117 hunts registered for 1970; 55 percent were returned, providing data concerning the current status of foxhunting. Major influences, such as urbanization, suburbs, inflation, barbed wire, and modern transportation, which appear to have affected the popularity of the sport, were analyzed. Sixty-one tables were compiled during the study to present the growth of foxhunting by decades from 1830 to 1970; they show the number of hunts founded and disbanded in the six divisions of the United States during this period. Findings show that foxhunting experienced its greatest popularity from 1930-1939. Since 1940 the popularity of the sport has decreased in the Eastern and Central State, remained the same in the Midwest, and increased in the South. At present, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and New York have the greatest number of registered hunts. More women in 1970 engaged in foxhunting than men. (Author/JA)

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COMPLETED RESEARCH IN HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, AND RECREATION
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The growth and development of foxhunting in each part of the country from 1650-1970 was reported, and a detailed historical account of selected hunts which endured 50 or more years was written. A roster of the 318 hunts which have been registered with the MFHA or NSHA was developed. Questionnaires were mailed to Masters of the 117 hunts registered for 1970, and 55 per cent were returned, providing data concerning the current status of foxhunting. Major influences--like urbanization, suburbs, inflation, barbed wire, modern transportation--which appear to have affected the popularity of the sport were analyzed.

Findings showed that foxhunting experienced its greatest popularity from 1930-1939. Since 1940 the popularity of the sport has decreased in the Eastern and Central States, remained the same in the Midwest, and has increased in the South. At present, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and New York have the greatest number of registered hunts. More women, in 1970, engage in foxhunting than men.

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AN HISTORICAL SURVEY OF
FOXHUNTING IN THE
UNITED STATES,
1650-1970

A THESIS
SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION
IN THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF THE
TEXAS WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF
HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION

BY

SHERRI LANE STEWART, B.S.

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DENTON, TEXAS
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We hereby recommend that the Thesis prepared under our supervision by Sherri Lane Stewart entitled AN HISTORICAL SURVEY OF FOXHUNTING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1650-1970

be accepted as fulfilling this part of the requirements for the Degree of

Master of Arts

Committee:

Claudine Sherrill

Chairman

Accepted:

Dean of Graduate Studies

Dedicated to
William J. Lindburgh
for his training and generosity
without whom this thesis would not
have been created
or completed

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CHAPTER I

ORIENTATION TO THE STUDY

It is estimated that approximately 200,000 persons engage in some manner of foxhunting in the United States.[1] Foxhunting may be done on foot or on horseback and the hunter always follows a hound or a pack of hounds. Organized foxhunting is under the jurisdiction of the Masters of Foxhounds Association, the national governing body of American foxhunting, which was formed in 1907 in order to establish standard requirements with respect to pack, kennels, hunt staff, meets, season, and country.[2] According to the rules of the MFHA, the sport of riding to hounds may take the form of drag hunts or live hunts. In drag hunts, the hounds follow an artificial scent that has been laid by a rider on horseback dragging a bag of fox's litter or anisseed. This rider imitates a fox and his anticipated antics while being chased as much as possible. In live hunts, the quarry may be the red fox, the gray fox, the coyote, or the hare.[1] The stag is also accepted quarry but has not been hunted in the United States since the late 1930's.

---

[1] William P. Wadsworth, Organized Foxhunting in America, (Boston, Massachusetts: Masters of Foxhounds Association of America, 1966), p. 1.

[2] William P. Wadsworth, Riding to Hounds in America, An Introduction for Foxhunters, (Berryville, Virginia: The Chronicle of the Horse, 1967), p. 7.

The fox is the dominant quarry but some hunts also seek the coyote and the hare. Because of its prevalence, the coyote is the main quarry in the state of Colorado. The coyote is a hard quarry to find because he leaves very little scent. In contrast, the fox perspires between the toes, leaving a definite scent, and is easier to find than the coyote.[2] The hare, particularly the jack-rabbit, is often sought because of his abundant existence and the seeming non-existence of foxes. The hare is often considered a helpless quarry but many hunters have noted that the jack-rabbit has many tricks which the fox would do well to learn. He is wily as the red fox if not more so and is capable of extremely fast bursts of speed.[3]

Since the early days of colonization, foxhunting has been conducted in America with modifications in different parts of the country in order to adapt to to terrain, climate, and the preference of the participants. A large number of hunters enjoy night-hunting on foot, which is usually conducted in hilly, wooded or even mountainous country that would be unsuited to the mounted form of the sport. These night-hunters are keen devotees of foxhounds and have developed a number of strains of American foxhounds noted for endurance and speed.[1]

---

[1] Harry M. Rhett, Jr., "The Second Annual Mooreland Hunt Ball," Pamphlet: The Mooreland Hunt, Huntsville, Alabama, 1969, p. 1.

[2] L. Almirall, Canines and Coyotes, (New York: A. S. Barnes and Company, 1951), p. 51.

[3] R. S. Summerhays, Elements of Hunting, (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1950), p. 26.

The duration of the hunting season depends upon the geographical location of the hunt. The season of the southern states is affected by hot weather and dry scent conditions whereas that of the northern states is affected by the inclement winter weather. Hunts are held two days to four days a week between the months from August through May, and the shortest season is November through January.[2]

Changing times have forced some changes upon foxhunting while some of the aspects of today's hunts are the same as they were in the seventeenth century.

---

[1] Wadsworth, Organized Foxhunting in America, p. 3.

, [2] Alexander Mackay-Smith, ed., "Annual Roster of the Organized Hunts of America," The Chronicle of the Horse, XXXIV, (September 18, 1970), p. 26.

The increasing population and resulting urbanization has had a profound impact upon foxhunting. Not only has the expansion of cities and the development of suburbs greatly reduced many hunting areas, but the post, rail, snake, and stonewall fences of the earlier times have been replaced by barbed wire.[1] This prevalence of wire fencing necessitates the erection of jumpable panels of post and rail or board fence to make mounted foxhunting possible. Structures made of timbers faced with boards known as "chicken coops" are built with the permission of landowners and erected over the wire. The "chicken coops" are jumpable and stock cannot get to each other, but this type of construction does necessitate single file jumping in order to follow the M.F.H.

Few sports have as many misconceptions as mounted foxhunting. There is the belief that the hunted fox is an animal which has been kept in captivity and released for the chase. On the contrary, the sport consists of finding with hounds a wild fox in his native environment and hunting him by his scent. No guns or firearms are ever used. If the fox should be caught, he is killed by the hounds.[2]

---

[1] Colonel John L. Hornor, The Mells Fox Hounds, "Personal Notes on Foxhunting," (unpublished notes compiled in 1961), p. 18.

[2] Wadsworth, Organized Foxhunting In America, p. 6.

Another misconception that the hunted fox is a frightened and confused creature fleeing, in desperate panic, from the pack of hounds is also far from true. Persons who have had frequent opportunities to observe the hunted fox know that he appears complete master of the situation. The fox hunts by scent himself and therefore knows just how good or bad his scent may be at any moment and governs himself accordingly.[1] Should the red fox discover that he cannot outdistance the hounds nor outwit them he will "go to ground" or run into a deep hole. The red fox is noted for his straight runs of five, ten, and even twenty miles with tricks such as walking fences, doubling back on his trail, and walking in water. The gray fox, which may be the large gray tinged with yellow or the small-swamp-gray, is distinguished by his cat-like ability to climb trees.[2] The gray fox is not as wily as the red fox and tends to run in large circles that have a radius of only a half a mile.[3]

A third misconception is that the fox is usually, if not always, killed and if he should escape with his life then the fox hunters feel cheated. The idea seems to prevail that hunters all wish to see the blood of the fox. Most fox hunters in the United States consider this idea absurd. They enjoy seeing a pack of hounds at work, hear their cry, have the thrill of a cross-country ride on a horse, and spend a day in the open among friends and fellow hunters. The "kill" is the exception rather than the rule.[1]

---

[1] Summerhays, Elements of Hunting, p. 63.

[2] George Lawrence Forsyth Birdsong, "The Grey Fox," The Countryman, VI, (July 28, 1963), p. 25-26.

[3] Stuart Rose, There's A Fox In The Spinney, (New York: Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1967), p. 72.

In America, the odds are twenty-to-one that the fox will be caught whereas in England, the odds are only five-to-one.[2] The American fox is more fortunate than his English counterpart because of the terrain, dense brush, and rough countryside of the United States in comparison with England's slightly rolling pastures spaced by natural hedges and little underbrush.[3] Because the English fox is far more plentiful than the American fox, it is regarded as the duty of each hunt to kill a sufficient number of foxes in order to keep the fox population within certain limits.[4]

---

[1] Wadsworth, Organized Foxhunting In America, p. 6.

[2] Denison B. Hull, Thoughts on American Foxhunting (New York: David McKay Co., Inc., 1958), p. 32.

[3] J. Stanley Reeve, Foxhunting Recollections (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1928), p. 147.

[4] Wadsworth, Organized Foxhunting In America, p. 7.

A brief description of a typical hunt, the persons who participate and their respective duties is presented. According to tradition and the regulations established by the MFHA, each hunt begins in a like manner. As hunters arrive, each one accords proper respect with a brief greeting to the Masters of Foxhounds who is the person in overall command of the hunt. His word is final in the field and in the kennels. It is his responsibility that the hounds show the best possible sport under existing conditions.[1]

The M.F.H. welcomes everyone, explains where the hunt will begin, and expresses his hopes of good hunting as the hounds gather around the Huntsman, who is the staff member who controls the hounds and assumes responsibility for their work as a pack.[2] He is aided in his tasks by the Whippers-In who turn the hounds back to the Huntsman, encourage them forward to him as necessary, and keep them off the line of unwanted quarry.[3]

The Whippers-In, the Huntsman, and the Field Master are all members of the staff. In the absence of the M.F.H. the Field Master ascertains that the mounted riders do not interfere with hounds in their work and that they avoid damage to property and/or land.[4] The members of the staff consist of selected individuals chosen by the M.F.H. to maintain control of the hounds.[1] The field consists of all mounted riders and they are led by the M.F.H. or the Field Master.

---

[1] Wadsworth, Riding to Hounds In America, p. 18.

[2] Ibid. [3] Ibid., p. 19 [4] Ibid., p. 20.

The hunt begins as the field follows the pack of hounds to the site of the first cast. Upon the signal from the Huntsman, the hounds break away from their closely packed group and spread out toward the area indicated by the Huntsman. A working hound with his tail or stern gently wagging keeps his nose to the ground in an effort to scent the fox. The hound is then said to be feathering.[2]

As hounds spread out, they are encircled from behind and on both sides by the Whippers-In. The Huntsman stays nearer the hounds than any other staff member in order to encourage the hounds and to keep them working. The field, led by M.F.H. and/or the Field Master, trails behind and waits for the hounds to find a scent which may take twenty minutes to two hours. If a scent is found, the chase ensues in what is known as the run. The length of time of the cast as well as the speed and duration of the run depends upon many things, but the main factor is the scenting conditions.[3]

---

[1] _Ibid_.

[2] _Ibid_., p. 19

[3] Wadsworth, _Organized Foxhunting In America_, p. 19.

If a fox is scented, the hounds break away and follow the scent as fast as possible. On a day when scent lies well the run is fast and furious. Often it is impossible to stay within hearing range of the hounds because of their speed. Regardless of the pace or the direction, the order of the mounted riders led by the Field Master and/or M.F.H. who follow the Huntsman and the hounds does not vary. The field follows out of respect to the M.F.H., and no one but the Huntsman may interfere with the hounds. The M.F.H. has the authority to command the hounds but he rarely if ever exercises his liberty to do so.

If the fox successfully eludes the hounds and takes refuge in his den he is said to "go to earth." If the fox does not "go to earth" nor escapes in any other manner, he is killed by the hounds. Firearms are never used in the hunt field. The Huntsman calls off the hounds when the fox is dead. In either case, the Huntsman will dismount, cheer his hounds, and sound his horn. After a short while, hounds are called away to draw for another fox if the hour is not too late. If the M.F.H. indicates that it is too late, everyone returns to the kennels or to the site of greeting.[1]

---

[1] _Ibid_., p. 7.

The distinctive, universal type of dress worn by the fox hunter is steeped in tradition, but nevertheless takes into consideration such practicalities as comfort, usefulness and safety made necessary by terrain, climate, and weather conditions. The hunting cap and the derby are especially constructed to protect the rider from tree limbs or to cushion the rider's head in the event of a fall. The scarlet hunting coat is visible for a long distance and is therefore an aid in keeping the Huntsman in sight, as well as enabling a rider who has fallen behind to sight the field and join them.[1]

In addition to the distinctive dress of the fox hunter, many traditions abound. The blessing of the hounds, which has its origins in the Middle Ages, still takes place in many hunts today.[2] This ceremony is performed on the day of the formal opening hunt. The lead hound, with a piece of holly in his collar, is presented by a hunt servant to the presiding church official. The following prayer is given under the auspices of Saint Hubert, the Patron Saint of Hounds of Hunting.[3]

> Bless, O Lord, rider and horse and
> the hounds that run in their running.
>
> Bless and shield these riders from
> danger to life and limb.

---

[1] Harry M. Rhett, Jr., "The Second Annual Mooreland Hunt Ball," p. 2.

[2] *Ibid*.

[3] ________, "The Blessing of the Hunt," Pamphlet: The Battle Creek Hunt, Battle Creek, Michigan, 1968, p. 3.

> Grant, under Thy blessing, that they
> be strengthened in body and in mind.
>
> May Thy children who ride and Thy
> creatures who carry come to the close
> of the day unhurt.
>
> Bless those over whose lands we hunt,
> and grant that no deed of ours may
> cause their owners hurt or trouble.
>
> Bless these hounds to our use and to
> their lowly part in Thy service.

> O God, who dwelleth not only in the temples made with hands, but also in such peaceful retreats as this place; Help us as we daily look out upon its beauty to know that Thou art near. May the hills and the river, the trees and the verdant meadows, and all the glories of Thy handiwork, be unto us as gates whereby we may enter the vast temple of Thy Presence and think quiet and compelling thoughts of Thee. We ask this through Him Who was conscious of Thy Presence in Temple and hillside, Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. Amen.

Saint Hubert (656-705 A.D.), who today is the Patron Saint of Hounds and Hunting, bred hounds which are the foundation stocks of nearly every hound in the world. The hounds of Saint Hubert were of two kinds, the black, or black and tan, thought to be the remote ancestors of the bloodhound and perhaps of the Kerry Beagle, and the white, which are the ancestors of all foxhounds and staghounds today. The hounds brought to England by the Norman conquerors in 1066 were direct descendents of Saint Hubert's white hounds.[1] White hounds were bred also by the kings of France to hunt the boar and the stag until shortly before the French Revolution.

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[1] Denison B. Hull, Thoughts on American Foxhunting, p. 109.

The cultural contributions and the historical significance of the sport of foxhunting from the time of Saint Hubert through the present have not been recorded. In the United States there are 117 hunts within twenty-seven states. Many of these states have their own foxhunting heritage and each hunt has a history. Specifically there are two hunts in Alabama, two in California, two in Colorado, three in Connecticut, one in Delaware, one in Florida, four in Georgia, five in Illinois, two in Indiana, two in Kansas, three in Kentucky, nine in Maryland, five in Massachusetts, three in Michigan, one in Minnesota, one in Missouri, one in Nebraska, four in New Jersey, nine in New York, five in North Carolina, five in Ohio, nineteen in Pennsylvania, four in South Carolina, four in Tennessee, one in Vermont, nineteen in Virginia, and one in Washington.[1]

The slow but steady assimilation of this sport into other areas of the country should be analyzed carefully and recorded as a rich and vital part of the history of leisure time activities of the American people. The type of person who engages in foxhunting and the reasons for his selection of this pastime should be investigated with respect to the sociology of the sport. The sport cannot be demoralized by the spirit of professionalism because it can never be commercialized by means of gate receipts.[1] Because of its value as a lifetime sport and the many activities and interests it stimulates, the history of foxhunting in the United States is worthy of study.

---

[1] Mackay-Smith, ed., "Annual Roster of the Organized Hunts of America," p. 26.

Statement of the Problem

The investigation entailed an historical survey of foxhunting in the United States of America from 1650 through 1970. The growth and development of foxhunting in each part of the country was reported, and a detailed historical account of selected hunts which endured fifty or more years was written. A roster of all of the organized hunts which have ever been registered with the Masters of Foxhounds Association of America was developed. Lastly, the current status of foxhunting in the United States was described, and the major influences which appear to have affected the growth and development of the sport were discussed.

Definitions and/or Explanations of Terms

The following definitions and/or explanations of terms were established for use in the study:

1. Foxhunting: The investigator accepted Rhett's definition of foxhunting as "...riding to hounds

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[1] Reeve, Foxhunting Recollections, p. 17.

on horseback to hunt the red or the gray fox."[1]

2. Quarry: The investigator accepted the definition of the Masters of Foxhounds Association which states that "...the organized hunt may pursue the fox, coyote, or hare."[2]

3. Masters of Foxhounds Association of America: The investigator accepted the definition of the Masters of Foxhounds Association as stated by that organization as "...the national governing body of organized foxhunting in the United States of America and Canada."[3] This organization will hereafter be referred to as the MFHA.

4. Master of Foxhounds: The investigator accepted the following explanation of the Master of Foxhounds as stated by Wadsworth:[4]

> The Master of Foxhounds is the person in overall command of the Hunt. His word is final in field and kennels. He is responsible that the hounds show the best possible sport under existing conditions. Hereafter referred to as the M.F.H.

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[1] Rhett, "The Second Annual Mooreland Hunt Ball," p. 1.

[2] ________, "Rules and Guidelines, Public Relations Program," Pamphlet: (Boston, Massachusetts: 1970), p. 4.

[3] *Ibid*.

[4] Wadsworth, *Riding to Hounds In America*, p. 18.

5. Foxhound: The investigator accepted the following definition of the foxhound as stated by Wadsworth:[1]

> The foxhound is a selective breed of hounds which are bred for nose (the ability to detect and interpret the fox); cry (volume and quality of voice while giving tongue); drive (the urge to get forward on the line); stamina, and speed.

6. The Hunt: The investigator accepted Wadsworth's explanation of the Hunt as:[2]

> The Hunt is an organized and/or registered pack of hounds by the MFHA which is directed by the M.F.H., controlled by the staff, and followed by the field.

7. The Cast: The investigator explained the cast as the intended movement of the hounds away from the Huntsman upon his signal or upon their own initiative in order to find the scent of the fox.

8. Staff: The investigator accepted Wadsworth's definition of the staff as "...selected individuals chosen by the M.F.H. to maintain control of the hounds."[3]

9. Huntsman: The investigator accepted the explanation of the Huntsman as stated by Wadsworth:[4]

> The Huntsman is the staff member who controls the hounds by indicating to them by signals where he wished them to draw a fox. He is responsible for seeing that the hounds work together as a pack, and assists the hounds to recover a line by use of a cast if necessary.

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[1] Ibid., p. 20. [2] Ibid. [3] Ibid., p. 19. [4] Ibid., p. 18

10. *Whippers-In*: The investigator accepted the definition of Whippers-In as stated by Wadsworth:[1]

> The Whippers-In are staff members who assist the Huntsman in controlling the hounds by turning them back to the Huntsman, or by encouraging them forward to him as necessary. They are also used by the Huntsman as scouts to get timely notice of a fox.

11. *Field Master*: The investigator accepted the definition of the Field Master as stated by Wadsworth:[2]

> The Field Master is the staff member who controls the field of mounted riders. He is responsible that the field does not interfere with hounds in their work and also that the field avoids damage to landowners.

12. *Hunt Secretary*: The investigator accepted the definition of the Hunt Secretary as stated by Wadsworth:[3]

> The Secretary is responsible for collecting contributions, sending circulars and notices, and informing new members of their financial obligation. The Secretary assists the Field Master in his job by observing and reporting the behavior of the field, particularly as it affects the landowner.

13. *The Hunter*: The investigator accepted the definition by Hornor that "...the hunter is a horse that embraces speed, courage, stamina, jumping ability, balance, and a good disposition."[4]

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[1] *Ibid.*, p. 19. [2] *Ibid.*, p. 20. [3] *Ibid.*, p. 19.

[4] Hornor, "Personal Notes on Foxhunting," p. 9.

14. Flat Saddle Riding: The investigator explained flat saddle riding as riding with the aid of a saddle that has a flat pommel, only a slightly raised cantle, and stirrups hung by a narrow strip of leather. Flat saddle riding is synonomous to English riding as opposed to Western riding.

Additional definitions and/or explanations of terms necessary to the understanding of foxhunting appear in the Appendix.

Purpose of the Study

The general purpose of the study, in addition to the preparation of a written historical account of foxhunting, was to find the answers to the following questions:

1. During which decade was foxhunting most popular in each section of the country, as measured by the number of hunts in existence?
2. During which decade did foxhunting experience its greatest growth in each section of the country, as measured by the number of new hunts registered?
3. During which decade was the greatest number of hunts disbanded, in each section of the country?
4. Has the popularity of foxhunting, as determined by the number of hunts in existence, increased, decreased, or remained the same since 1940?

5. What sections of the country have led in the growth and development of foxhunting?
6. What are the major influences which have contributed to the growth and development of foxhunting?
7. What are the major influences which may help to explain the decline of interest in foxhunting?
8. What is the current status of foxhunting in the United States?

Limitations of the Study

The investigator accepted the following limitations in conjunction with the development of the study:

1. The study was limited by the availability of human and documentary sources from which data were collected.
2. The study was limited to historical data pertaining to the history of organized foxhunting in the United States from 1650 through 1970.
3. The study was limited to organized hunts which are or have been recognized by the MFHA.

Summary

The number of persons who participate in the sport of foxhunting has increased steadily until today there are more than 200,000 participants in the sport. The sport has taken place in an organized manner in the United States since 1650. After more than a century and a half of organized foxhunting, the Masters of Foxhounds Association of America was formed in 1907 in order to standardize requirements concerning the packs, kennels, hunt staff, meets, season, and country. Today, the effect of urbanization upon the sport is a major concern because of the limitations imposed on many hunting areas. The present study was undertaken in an effort to determine the growth, development, and the historical significance of foxhunting in the United States.

In Chapter I of this thesis, the introduction, the statement of the problem, the definitions and/or explanations of the terms, the purposes of the study, and limitations of the study were presented. The chapter also provides an account of the number of recognized hunts existing within twenty-seven states, a description of the types of foxhunting, a discussion of the misconceptions of the sport, a detailed description of a typical hunt on horseback, a brief account of some of the traditions of foxhunting, and a statement concerning the need to study the history of foxhunting.

In Chapter II, the procedures followed in the development of the study will be presented.

CHAPTER II

PROCEDURES FOLLOWED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STUDY

The present study was developed as a result of the investigator's interest in the history of foxhunting in the United States. In Chapter II of this study, the procedures followed in the development of the study are described under the following center headings: (1) Preliminary Procedures; (2) Collection of Data from Documentary Sources; (3) Collection of Data from Human Sources; (4) Organization and Treatment of the Data; (5) Preparation of the Final Written Report; and (6) Summary.

Preliminary Procedures

The preliminary procedures followed in the development of this study included securing permission to undertake the research, locating secondary and primary source materials, securing information necessary to compile into a single work the Roster of Organized Hunts, and preparing a topical outline of important events in the history of foxhunting in the United States.

Prior to undertaking the present study, the investigator wrote a letter of introduction to William P.

Wadsworth, M.F.H., President of the Masters of Foxhounds Association, during the year of 1970-1971, in which endorsement of the study was sought from him and from the Board of Directors of the MFHA. A copy of the letter to Mr. Wadsworth appears in the Appendix of the thesis. Mr. Wadsworth responded enthusiastically to the idea of such a study and offered to cooperate in every way possible.

After conducting a preliminary survey of the available materials pertaining to the history and the development of foxhunting in the United States, the investigator developed and presented a tentative outline of the study in a Graduate Seminar of the College of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation at the Texas Woman's University on January 21, 1971. Suggestions made by members of the investigator's thesis committee were incorporated into the research design, and the revised outline was filed as a prospectus of the study in the office of the Dean of Graduate Studies.

The quality of historical research depends largely upon the identification and careful study of primary sources of data. An initial concern of the investigator, therefore, was the development of a comprehensive bibliography of documentary materials available in the local libraries. Through the examination of such secondary sources of data, the investigator hoped to identify names and addresses of persons who might qualify as primary sources of data in the history of foxhunting.

Upon the completion of preliminary reading, the investigator decided to organize the data thematically with a chronological order of any sequence of events in each respective chapter. Topical outlines were developed for each of the following chapters to assist in the further collection of data: (1) Orientation to the Study; (2) Procedures Followed in the Development of the Study; (3) Early Foxhunting in the United States, 1650-1850; (4) The Growth and Development of Organized Foxhunting in the Middle East; (5) The Growth and Development of Organized Foxhunting in the North East; (6) The Growth and Development of Organized Foxhunting in the South, the Midwest, and the West; (7) Current Status of Foxhunting in the United States and the Major Influences Which Have Affected the Growth and the Development of the Sport; and (8) Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations for Further Studies.

Collection of Data from Documentary Sources

The investigator surveyed, studied, and assimilated all available data accumulated from a variety of collections obtained from individuals, the Library of Congress, the Masters of Foxhounds Association, and the United States Army. From the results of these efforts, further additions and changes were made to the topical outline, and the location of primary sources were established. After the completion of this task, the investigator undertook the task of securing primary sources.

In January of 1971, the investigator wrote to the commanding generals of Fort Benning in Georgia, Fort Riley in Kansas, Fort Sill in Oklahoma, and Fort Leavenworth in Kansas, in order to obtain documentary evidence which verified the assistance rendered by the Remount Service to the sport of foxhunting and to establish the historical significance of the United States Army with respect to the sport. A copy of the letters sent to each commanding general of the respective forts appears in the Appendix.

Replies from United States Army personnel were received on February 4, from Fort Benning; February 8, from Fort Riley; and April 19, from Fort Leavenworth. Personnel at Forts Riley and Leavenworth sent invaluable information referring the investigator to the Histories Division of the United States Army and to several prominent cavalrymen and horsemen of long standing. Inquiries were then mailed to each of these individuals in May of 1971. A copy of the letter to the Histories Division of the United States Army appears in the Appendix, and a copy of the letter to Colonel G. H. Wilson appears in the Appendix.

A letter was mailed also to William P. Wadsworth, President of the Masters of Foxhounds Association, in January of 1971, in which a copy of the MFHA Handbook and other publications of the Association were requested. The Handbook was needed particularly in order to determine the necessary developmental procedures of hunts recognized by the MFHA. The investigator received the Handbook on March 20, 1971, as well as a letter representing the MFHA and offering their full cooperation in the development of the study. A copy of the letter of inquiry appears in the Appendix.

In February of 1971, the investigator wrote to the staff of the Library of Congress, requesting assistance in finding a research librarian to employ. A research librarian was specifically needed to locate and duplicate necessary primary sources. From among several persons recommended by the staff of the Library of Congress, the investigator employed Mrs. Miriam Meacham, 3900 Hamilton Street, Hyattsville, Maryland. Throughout the ensuing months, Mrs. Meacham investigated resources of both the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C., and the National Sporting Library in Middleburg, Virginia, which is often referred to as "A Research Center for Turf and Field Sports, Their History and Social Significance." The library was founded in 1954 and allows no books to be taken from the building. A copy of the letters to the staff of the Library of Congress and Mrs. Meacham appears in the Appendix.

Mrs. Meacham undertook the responsibility of compiling a roster of every organized and/or registered hunt of the NSHA or the MFHA. She referred to Baily's Hunting Directory,[1] Story of American Foxhunting,[2] Hunting in the United States and Canada,[3] and The Chronicle of the Horse.[4] Mrs. Meacham chose to file the roster alphabetically by the name of the hunt. For each hunt she attempted to find the date of establishment, the date registered and/or recognized, the date of termination if no longer in existence, and the location of the hunt. This work alone composed 50 per cent of Mrs. Meacham's time and was extensive and exhausting.

The investigator surveyed, studied, and assimilated all available data from various individual libraries of nationally recognized authorities in foxhunting. From the library of William P. Wadsworth, M.F.H., President of the Masters of Foxhounds Association, the investigator had access to Organized Foxhunting in America[1] and to the Riding to Hounds in America, An Introduction for Foxhunters.[2] It was through the cooperation of Mr. Wadsworth that the investigator obtained a copy of the MFHA Handbook. Colonel John L. Hornor, M.F.H., Mells Fox Hounds, Pulaski, Tennessee, provided the investigator with Hounds and Hunting Through the Ages,[3] American Foxhunting: An Anthology,[4] The American Foxhound,[5] Hunt Country of America,[6] and his own personal notes compiled in 1962. Mrs. Wesby R. Parker of the newly organized Hickory Creek Hunt, Dallas, Texas, provided the investigator with several books, the most notable being Thoughts on American Foxhunting.[7] Other private libraries used by the investiagator included those of William Lindburg, Whipper-In of the Mooreland Hunt, Huntsville, Alabama, and Harry M. Rhett Jr., M.F.H., of the Mooreland Hunt, Huntsville, Alabama.

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[1] J. Neilson, ed., Baily's Hunting Directory, (London: Vinton Press, 1970).

[2] J. Blan van Urk, The Story of American Foxhunting Vol. I and II, (New York: Derrydale Press, 1940).

[3] A. Henry Higginson and Julian Ingersoll Chamberlain, Hunting in the United States and Canada, (New York: Doubleday, 1928).

[4] Mackay-Smith, ed., "Annual Roster of the Organized Hunts of America," p. 26.

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[1] William P. Wadsworth, Organized Foxhunting in America (Boston, Massachusetts: Masters of Foxhounds Association of America, 1966).

[2] William P. Wadsworth, Riding to Hounds in America, An Introduction for Foxhunters, (Berryville, Virginia: The Chronicle of the Horse, 1967).

[3] Joseph B. Thomas, Hounds and Hunting Through the Ages (New York: Derrydale Press, 1928).

[4] Alexander Mackay-Smith, American Foxhunting: An Anthology (Millwood, Virginia: The American Foxhound Club, 1970).

[5] Alexander Mackay-Smith, The American Foxhound: 1747-1967 (Millwood, Virginia: The American Foxhound Club, 1968).

[6] Kitty Slater, Hunt Country of America, (New York: A. S. Barnes, 1967).

[7] Denison B. Hull, Thoughts on American Foxhunting (New York: David McKay Co., Inc., 1958).

Through the cooperation of the Interlibrary Loan Service of the Texas Woman's University, the investigator undertook a search to identify other primary sources. Mrs. Mary Beth Chamberlain, of the Library Staff, assisted the investigator in obtaining the needed books, including several from libraries in Pennsylvania and Virginia.

In order to write Chapter I for the present study, which included the historical background of the sport, the investigator collected data concerning the origins of foxhunting in England, France, Ireland, and the United States. This procedure entailed a review of all documentary sources describing the origins of customs and traditions associated with foxhunting and the introduction of foxhunting into the United States of America. Data concerning the growth, development, and history of foxhunting in the United States were collected through the efforts of Mrs. Meacham and through correspondence with selected individuals associated with foxhunting. To supplement the facts recorded, the investigator corresponded also with John Melville Jennings, Director of the Historical Society of Virginia, and R. N. Williams II, Director of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Collection of Data from Human Sources

Early in the development of this study, the investigator telephoned several Masters of Foxhounds in order to secure permission to conduct personal interviews. An interview schedule, which appears in the Appendix, was developed to guide in the conduct of the interviews. Personal interviews were scheduled with selected Masters of Foxhounds and staff members of hunts in Tennessee, Texas, and Alabama. On December 29, 1970, the investigator conducted an interview with Mr. Harry M. Rhett Jr., M.F.H. of the Mooreland Hunt in Huntsville, Alabama. Mr. Rhett has been an M.F.H. since 1962 when he formed his privately owned Mooreland pack of hounds. For further information, Mr. Rhett referred the investigator to Colonel John L. Hornor, Jr.

Colonel John L. Hornor, Jr., M.F.H. of the Mells Fox Hounds of Pulaski, Tennessee, was an invaluable source of information. Colonel Hornor, who has hunted since 1919, is often referred to as the "Old Grandad of Foxhunting." He was the Field Master and Honorary Huntsman of the Soldier Creek Hunt of Fort Robinson, Nebraska, 1936-1939, of the Old Dominion Hounds of Orlean, Virginia, 1946-1948, and of the Mooreland Hunt of Huntsville, Alabama, 1961-1963. Colonel Hornor helped to re-establish the Old Dominion Hounds, 1945-1948, which had dissipated as a result of World War II. During the war, he was stationed in England, where he participated in the English Hunting fields as long as the sport continued. He is now M.F.H. of the Mells Fox Hounds of Pulaski, Tennessee. Interviews were conducted with Colonel Hornor on January 5 and 7, and on April 12, 1971.

On January 18, 1971, the investigator conducted an interview with Mrs. Wesby R. Parker, Field Master of the Hickory Creek Hunt, Dallas, Texas. A key supporter in this infant hunt, Mrs. Parker has also been a member of several hunts in the northern states.

Interviews conducted with each of these persons provided a cross-section of the types of Masters of Foxhounds and an overview of the conduct of hunts across the country. Colonel Hornor has been a major staff member of a hunt since 1936, Mr. Rhett since 1961, and Mrs. Wesby Parker since 1970. The investigator was able to obtain primary information concerning procedures of forming a hunt, first-hand accounts of events that have affected the sport, and data concerning the history of foxhunting. In addition to being allowed access to their private libraries, the investigator was always given the utmost in cooperation, time and interest.

Additional data from these and other individuals were collected through numerous telephone interviews and correspondence when personal contact was not possible. Copies of letters appear in the Appendix.

In May of 1971, the investigator developed a data sheet to be mailed to each M.F.H. in the United States.

This data sheet was necessary to determine the nature and scope of the activities of the many hunts scattered throughout the United States. The investigator and her committee chariman believed the present history could not be written without first-hand information from each of the Masters of Foxhounds in the United States. Each question comprising the data sheet was formulated, therefore, in an effort to ascertain current, unrecorded facts about the 117 hunts in the twenty-seven states. The information sought with respect to each hunt in each state included the growth or decline in membership from 1840 to the present; the number of members according to sex and occupation; the major events in the history of each hunt; influences which may have had an impact upon the sport; and other questions of current issue.

The names and addresses of the M.F.H. for each hunt were found in the Annual Roster of Hunts published in The Chronicle of the Horse.[1] Enclosed with each data sheet was a letter of information and a self-addressed stamped envelope. The letter of information solicited the cooperation of each M.F.H. and emphasized how the findings of the data sheet might assist in the promotion of the sport. The 117 letters to the M.F.H.'s of hunts in the United States were mailed on May 13, 1971. Replies to the data sheets were received by the investigator from May 21, 1971 through the month of June, 1971. Three weeks after the initial letter and data sheets were mailed, a second letter was mailed in an effort to increase the number of returns. Sixty-four, or 55 per cent, of the 117 data sheets mailed were returned completed and provided data concerning the current status of foxhunting in the United States. A copy of the initial and follow-up letters and of the data sheet appear in the Appendix. A list of the hunts of the United States for the year 1970-1971 appears in the Appendix. Those hunts whose Masters of Foxhounds replied to the questionnaire are marked with an asterick.

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[1] Mackay-Smith, ed., "Annual Roster ot the Organized Hunts of America," p. 26.

Organization and Treatment of the Data

In order to organize the findings, the investigator categorized and analyzed the findings from both human and documentary sources under subdivisions within the following broad topics: (1) Orientation to the Study; (2) Procedures Followed in the Development of the Study; (3) Early Foxhunting in the United States, 1650-1850; (4) The Growth and Development of Organized Foxhunting in the Middle East; (5) The Growth and Development of Organized Foxhunting in the North East; (6) The Growth and Development of Organized Foxhunting in the South, the Midwest, and the West; (7) Current Status of

Foxhunting in the United States and the Major Influences Which Have Affected the Growth and the Development of the Sport; and (8) Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations for Further Studies.

The investigator followed a particular style of writing in an attempt to satisfy the purpose of promotion of the sport. This was achieved through a thematic organization which followed a chronological order of the sequence of events within each chapter.

Several procedures were followed in criticizing source materials and ascertaining that the best sources of data were being identified and used. The investigator ascertained the meaning and trustworthiness of data within documents through the comparison of facts from several sources. Where discrepancies in facts occurred, truth was established, insofar as possible, by finding three or more reputable sources which did agree. The establishment of internal and external validity of each source of data was ascertained through the combined efforts of the investigator, Colonel Hornor, Mr. Mackay-Smith, and Mr. Wadsworth.

In order to synthesize all facts and subsequently to write the history in logical sequence, the investigator subjected the data to inductive reasoning followed by deductive reasoning. Answers to questions pertaining to the growth, development, and present status of the sport were first tentatively hypothesized through inductive reasoning. Through the survey, study, and assimilation of further facts, the investigator then substantiated data through deductive reasoning and arrived at definite conclusions which were presented in the last chapter.

Preparation of the Final Written Report

The investigator adhered to the following procedures in writing the report of this study: (1) the preparation of a topical outline; (2) expansion and revision of the topical outline; (3) the writing of each chapter; (4) the revision of the chapters; (5) the preparation of an Appendix; (6) the preparation of a classified bibliography; and (7) the approval of the written report by all members of the thesis committee. A topical outline was submitted to the director of the thesis committee, corrected, and approved before actual development of the chapters began. Each chapter was written in accordance with the topical outline and submitted to members of the thesis committee for suggestions and corrections. The final step in writing the report was the development of a classified bibliography.

Summary

The procedures followed in the development of the study were described in this chapter under the headings of preliminary procedures, collection of data from documentary sources, collection of data from human sources, organization and treatment of the data, and preparation of the final written report.

The preliminary procedures followed in the development of this study included securing permission to undertake the research, locating secondary and primary source materials, securing information necessary to compile into a single work the Roster of Organized Hunts, and preparing a topical outline of important events in the history of foxhunting in the United States.

The investigator surveyed, studied, and assimilated all available data accumulated from a variety of collections obtained from individuals, the Library of Congress, the Masters of Foxhounds Association, and the United States Army. From the results of these efforts, further additions and changes were made to the topical outline, and the location of primary sources was established.

Data from human sources were collected through the development of an interview schedule which the investigator used in the conduction of personal interviews. Additional data were collected through telephone interviews and correspondence when personal contact was not possible. The investigator interviewed and/or received data from Mr. William P. Wadsworth, M.F.H., President of the MFHA; Mr. Alexander Mackay-Smith, M.F.H., editor of The Chronicle of the Horse; Colonel John L. Hornor, Jr., M.F.H., of the Mells Fox Hounds, Pulaski, Tennessee; and Mrs. Wesby R. Parker, key supporter of the Hickory Creek Hunt, Dallas, Texas.

A research librarian was employed at the Library of Congress who undertook the responsibility of compiling a roster of every organized and/or registered hunt of the NSHA or the MFHA. She referred to Baily's Hunting Directory, Story of American Foxhunting, Hunting in the United States and Canada, and The Chronicle of the Horse. She organized the list of hunts alphabetically and attempted to find dates of establishment, registration and/or recognition, and date of termination if the hunt had ceased to exist.

In May, 1971, the investigator developed a data sheet which was mailed to each M.F.H. in the United States. The information sought from these M.F.H.'s included the growth or decline in membership from 1840 to the present; the number of members comprising each hunt according to sex and occupation; the major events in the history of each hunt; influences which may have had an impact upon the sport; and other questions of current issue.

Sixty-four, or 55 per cent, of the 117 data sheets mailed were returned completed and provided data concerning the current status of foxhunting in the United States.

The investigator categorized the data collected from both human and documentary sources and presented the findings of the study in the following chapters: Chapter III--Early Foxhunting in the United States, 1650-1850; Chapter IV--The Growth and Development of Organized Foxhunting in the Middle East; Chapter V--The Growth and Development of Organized Foxhunting in the North East; Chapter VI--The Growth and Development of Organized Foxhunting in the South, the Midwest, the Central States, and the West; Chapter VII--The Current Status of Foxhunting in the United States and the Major Influences Which Have Affected the Growth and Development of the Sport; Chapter VIII--Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations for Further Studies.

In Chapter III of this study findings will be presented under the heading of "Early Foxhunting in the United States."

CHAPTER III

EARLY FOXHUNTING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1650-1858

The early history of foxhunting in the United States is that of private packs of hounds developed and maintained by wealthy colonists and plantation owners who sought to fill their leisure hours with recreational activities similar to those which they had enjoyed in their native lands.[1] For the sport of foxhunting to thrive in America, settlers had to import horses, hounds, and in some cases even their quarry.[2] It is not surprising therefore that the history of organized foxhunting did not begin until nearly 200 years after the introduction of the sport into the colonies. Since the present study focuses upon organized foxhunting, this chapter is limited to background information concerning the years 1650 through 1850, during which time no club or pack was organized which endured long enough to be registered with either the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association or the MFHA, which were founded in 1897 and 1907 respectively. Hunts which were not registered with one of these organizations are not considered "organized" according to the MFHA, and very little documentary evidence remains concerning the existence of such early groups. The purpose of this chapter, therefore, is to describe that era of foxhunting in the United States during which private packs, rather than clubs, predominated and to identify the origins of traditions and/or practices which can be traced back to the first 200 years of foxhunting in America.

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[1] John Thomas Scharf, History of Maryland (Baltimore: J. B. Piet, 1879), p. 23.

[2] Hanson Hiss, "Beginning of Foxhunting in America," Outing, X, (October, 1897), p. 18.

Origin of Foxhunting in America

Foxhunting was introduced to America by Robert Brooke, the youngest son of the Earl of Warwick. Mr. Brooke imported the first pack of English foxhounds to Maryland from England on June 30, 1650.[1] At the same time, he brought his wife, two daughters, eight sons, twenty-eight grooms and his horses to the settlement, stating that he considered each of them a necessity to his new life in the colonies.[2] The first fox hunt on record took place in Calvert County, now called Queen Anne County of Maryland, in 1650.[3] No other documentary reference to the sport can be found until 1691, when a lawsuit pertaining to hounds and foxes was filed.[1] Bruce reports that Mike Dixon, a blacksmith by trade in Northhampton County of Virginia, was called before a magistrate in 1691 upon a complaint that his pack of dogs ran out and attacked people.[2] Dixon pleaded that the dogs were necessary to the safety of the colonists in that they destroyed foxes, wolves, and other varmints. Mike Dixon won his case and the magistrate recommended that the road be placed further away from the area where the dogs were lodged.

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[1] Scharf, History of Maryland, p. 23.

[2] John Stuart Skinner, "Roger Brooke," American Farmer, XIX, (April, 1827), p. 23.

[3] Hiss, "Beginning of Foxhunting in America," p. 22.

Undoubtedly individuals who could afford to import their hounds and horses to the colonies engaged in foxhunting from the seventeenth century onward, and the popularity of the sport spread with the arrival of increasing numbers of Englishmen to the new country.[3] Foxhunting enthusiasts settled primarily in the lands now known as Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, where the environmental conditions--as well as the government and religious beliefs of the people--were conducive to the growth of the sport.[1] It should be noted that most of the colonists in other parts of America belonged to religious sects which frowned upon sports of all kinds, considering them frivolous and/or wicked.[2] Hence, Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland became the mecca of foxhunting during its first 200 years of existence on the new continent.[3]

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[1] Allen Potts, Foxhunting in America (Albermarle County: The Carnahon Press, 1912), p. 4.

[2] Phillip Alexander Bruce, Social Life of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century (Richmond: J.G. Piet, 1907), p. 268.

[3] Potts, Foxhunting in America, p. 19.

Hunting Prior to the American Revolution

As land was cleared for tobacco and other crops, and Indians became less of a threat, the settlers of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware acquired more and more leisure time. Every farmer owned one or more hounds and engaged in hunting for food and protection as much as for sport. Gray foxes, which are natives of the United States and which were abundant in all of the colonies, were the first quarry of those individuals who hunted for sport.

In 1730, the red fox was imported from England to Talbot County, Maryland, by tobacco planters who were dissatisfied with the chase provided by the native gray fox. The importation of the red fox to Maryland attracted many sportsmen ot that colony in order to enjoy the straight chase of the red fox as compared to the dodging and twisting of the gray fox which had previously been their only quarry. Maryland remained the exclusive domain of the red fox until approximately 1779 when, according to authorities, it made its way north by crossing the frozen Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River.[1] Gray foxes remained the most frequently hunted quarry prior to the American Revolution since they were more abundant than the imported red fox.

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[1] Henry Howe, Historical Collections of the State of Virginia (Charleston: Williams and Wilkins Co., 1840), p. 358.

[2] Scharf, History of Maryland, p. 481.

[3] Potts, Foxhunting in America, p. 4.

The earliest surviving records of foxhunting in modern manner, by what is now known as an organized hunt (maintained for the benefit of a group of hunters rather than for a single owner) are of the pack instituted by Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax, in the state of Virginia.[2] It was Lord Fairfax who employed George Washington as a surveyor and instilled in Washington a permanent interest in the sport of foxhunting.

According to the American Turf and Register,[3] Lord Fairfax's pack in 1746 was comprised of two dogs and one bitch as well as the hounds of George William Fairfax of Belvoir. He wrote to his relative, George:

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[1] Ibid.

[2] Howe, Historical Collections of the State of Virginia, p. 236-237.

[3] William Henry, American Turf and Register, VII, (July, 1835), p. 9.

> I desire you will be very careful of them and get into the breed; if you have any other good hounds, they will make a good cross and mend the breeds.

Influenced by Lord Fairfax, George Washington took over Captain John Posey's pack of hounds in 1767 for a loan of 750 pounds. During the next three years, eight litters of puppies were born with an average of eight puppies per litter, and Washington became known as "an ardent follower of the hounds."[1]

As owner of Mount Vernon, Washington enjoyed an abundance of leisure time. Described as "a sportsman who rode to hunt and did not hunt to ride," Washington wrote extensively in his diaries about his hounds as well as about the problems of breeding and maintaining the kennels;[2] he did not, however, make a single mention of his horses other than to occasionally refer to them by name. He is reputed to have kept his pack in excellent condition, inspecting his kennels and his stables twice daily, and hunting three or more times a week.[3] Sportsmen visited him for weeks at a time, taking advantage of his warm hospitality and the many opportunities he provided for foxhunting with the well-trained Virginia foxhounds.[1] The following is a list of some of the gentlemen whom Washington mentioned as having hunted with him: Lund Washington, a cousin who managed the Mount Vernon estate; John Parke Custis, his step-son; Lord Fairfax, George William Fairfax, Bryon Fairfax, all of whom managed the Greenway Court; Captain John Posey, Captain Daniel McCarty, personal army friends; Warner Washington, a nephew; Daniel Dulaney, Jr., and Benjamin Dulaney, both managers of their father's plantations.[2]

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[1] Ibid., p. 370.

[2] George Washington, Personal Diary, (unpublished), October 30, 1787.

[3] Ibid.

Washington visited many hunts and participated in hunting whenever he had the opportunity. His hunting contemporaries included such individuals as Generals Braddock and Lafayette, Judge Pinckney, Chief Justice Taney, Alexander Hamilton, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson,[3] many of whom owned private packs and all of whom enjoyed foxhunting.

Whereas the affluence of Washington enabled him to maintain a sizable pack which he generously made available to his friends, most hunting enthusiasts in the 1700's could afford only a small number of hounds.[4] Individuals who maintained packs were unable to transport their favorite hounds the long distances between kennels and often experienced considerable problems with respect to the breeding and training of their hounds. As sportsmen became acquainted and developed a mutual trust in one another, they found it advantageous to pool their resources, thereby maintaining their respective hounds as a collective pack instead of adhering to the former practice of everyone housing and caring for their own individual hounds.[1]

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[1] Alvin V. Baird, "Washington a Sportsman," The Northern Virginian, IV, (December, 1933), p. 37.

[2] Washington, Personal Diary, December 8, 1787.

[3] George W. P. Custis, "Washington a Sportsman, (1759-1787)," American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, IX, (September, 1829), p. 8.

[4] Potts, Foxhunting in America, p. 4.

As newly organized packs became a part of the sport, their owners began to form clubs, to develop codes of behavior which emphasized proper manners, etiquette and dress, and to adopt distinctive hunt colors. It is interesting to note that the first of these organized groups for which there is documentary evidence was not in Maryland, Virginia, or Delaware, but rather in Pennsylvania.

The middle eastern states, especially Virginia and Maryland, were not in need of hunt clubs as was the divided country of Pennsylvania. Because of the hospitality of the plantation owners, because hunting with hounds was accepted and the favorite diversion, and because each owner of any significance maintained a pack of hounds, Virginia and Maryland formed very few hunt clubs before the Civil War.

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[1] Hiss, "Beginning of Foxhunting in America," p. 20.

Delaware and Chester Counties of Pennsylvania are probably the oldest and the best-hunted counties in the state.[1] Melnor wrote "that the memory of living man does not go back to a time when hounds for hunting the red fox were not kept."[2] Fox hunts in the townships of Middletown, Aston, and Concord by the noted hunters Charles Pennell, Nicholas and Joseph Fairlamb, Squire Baldwin, and Anthony Baker were witnessed as far back as 1765.[3] The somber Quakers disapproved of the sport but many farmers, young and old, would leave their work upon hearing hounds hunting in the neighborhood, rush to the barn, saddle and bridle their horses, and join in the chase.[4]

Origin of First Foxhunting Club

The idea of the Gloucester Foxhunting Club was conceived on October 29, 1766, when a group of men from Philadelphia resolved to form a company for the purpose of maintaining a kennel of fox hounds.[5] The company was formed through the subscription fee of five pounds current money paid by twenty-eight initial subscribers. Benjamin Chew, Charles Willing, John Dickinson, and Thomas Lawrence were the first to be listed as members of the new club.[1] A list of the charter members appears in the Appendix.

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[1] William Melnor, Memoirs of the Gloucester Foxhunting Club (Philadelphia: Judah Dobson, 1830, Reprinted by Ernest R. Gee, New York: Derrydale Press, 1927), p. 17.

[2] Ibid. [3] Ibid., p. 18. [4] Ibid., p. 21. [5] Ibid., p. 59.

The first meeting of the club was held on December 13, 1766, in the Philadelphia Coffee House. The members who totaled 125 after the first meeting, named the club after Gloucester County, New Jersey, the area where most of their foxhunting was conducted. This country lies straight across the Delaware River from the city of Philadelphia. William Hug's Inn at Gloucester Point Ferry was selected as the rendezvous for the hunts and as the site for the kennels.[2] The field rules were established and it was decided that the club would not have an M.F.H., but would be directed instead by five managers who were appointed to act as a Board of Governors.[3] These managers were responsible for seeing that the club operated for the benefit of its members, for acting as the Hunt Committee, and for supervising the kennels.

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[1] Clifton Lisle, Reminiscenses of the Gloucester Foxhunting Club, 1766-1818, (unpublished), p. 2.

[2] Casper W. Whitney, "Foxhunting in the United States," Harper's New Monthly Magazine, XXII (March, 1895), p. 497.

[3] Lisle, Reminiscenses of the Gloucester Foxhunting Club, p. 2.

It was agreed unanimously that the group would hunt regularly twice a week on Thursday and Friday, with bye-days determined by a majority of the managers.[1] All members were to be notified in advance of any bye-day meets. The decision of when and where to hunt was to be made by a majority of the company on one hunting day for the succeeding day.[2] James Massey, a local fox hunter, was appointed the first Huntsman for the Gloucester Foxhunting Club. He served in that capactiy from 1766 to 1769 and he was the first professional non-slave hunt servant to officially handle the hounds for a regular subscription pack in America.[3] It was also Mr. Massey's duty to care for the hounds. The salary paid to Mr. Massey was determined by the managers and was paid by the company through subscriptions. It was further agreed that at the death of every fox, one of the company would pass a cap to collect donations from the club members to be given to the Huntsman in order to encourage him to have the hounds hunt their best.[4] The passing of the cap started a tradition which is still used within many hunts of the United States.

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[1] Melnor, Memoirs of the Gloucester Foxhunting Club, p. 17.

[2] Lisle, Reminiscenses of the Gloucester Foxhunting Club, p. 8.

[3] Melnor, Memoirs of the Gloucester Foxhunting Club, p. 62.

[4] Ibid., p. 63.

In 1774, members adopted a hunt uniform of a dark brown cloth coat with lapelled dragoon pockets, white buttons and frock sleeves, buff waistcoat and breeches, and a black velvet hunting cap.[1] The somber brown coat was adopted in place of the conventional scarlet used in England because of Quaker influences.[2] Although the coats were considered drab when compared to the English attire, the Club had a colorful pack of hounds that gave the best of sport.[3] The pack consisted of sixteen couple carefully bred from the best possible English foxhounds.[4]

According to Whitney, the Club experienced its greatest popularity in 1775.[5] The hunting ability of the hounds surpassed that of surrounding packs owned by individuals and the Club was comparable to any fashionable hunt of England. Just as the Club reached its peak, its members were dispersed by the Revolutionary

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[1] Ibid., p. 16.

[2] Lisle, Reminiscenses of the Gloucester Foxhunting Club, p. 8.

[3] Whitney, "Foxhunting in the United States," p. 496.

[4] Lisle, Reminiscenses of the Gloucester Foxhunting Club, p. 8.

[5] Melnor, Memoirs of the Gloucester Foxhunting Club, p. 17.

War. Out of this sporting organization, twenty-two of its members formed the "First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry."[1]

Foxhunting in the United States, 1776-1850

The Gloucester Foxhunting Club, 1776-1818, not only has the distinction of being the first such club in America; it was also the only such club to exist before 1835. The history of foxhunting in the late eighteenth century and the early nineteenth century continued to be one of private packs and the combined areas of Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware remained the acknowledged center of foxhunting in America.

The American Revolutionary War caused the disbanding of many private packs and temporarily affected the growth of foxhunting. Illustrative of the influence of the American Revolution and of the post-war years on foxhunting is the following description of the disposition of General George Washington's pack.

In 1775, when Washington was called to war as the Commander of the American forces, his pack was scattered among friends and his kennels were left vacant for the first time since 1759. He specifically gave to George Calvert his French hounds, Vulcan and Venus, Ragman and two other hounds from England, Dutchess and Doxey from Philadelphia, and Jupiter and

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[1] Melnor, Memoirs of the Gloucester Foxhunting Club, p. 17.

Countess bred from the French hounds.[1] Mr. Calvert was the son of Benedict Calvert of Mt. Airy, Maryland, and was a brother of Eleanor Calvert who married Washington's step-son, John Parke Custis.[2] Washington's reputation as a successful huntsman who was familiar with the cunning of the fox and adept at following its trail may help to explain why Cornwallis nicknamed him "The Old Fox" at Trenton in 1777.[3]

In 1783, when Washington resigned as Commander of the American forces, and returned to Mount Vernon, he began to re-establish his estate and to rebuild his pack. That same year, John Quincy Adams, while visiting in France, purchased six hounds from the Marquis de la Layfette and later presented them as a gift to Washington.[4] The French hounds, which were bred to hunt the stag, were huge, ferocious dogs which seemed to require constant discipline through the use of the whip. As a whole, the new pack was not successful.[5] According to Washington, the French hounds had neither the speed, nor the nose of the Virginia hound.[1]

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[1] Baird, "Washington a Sportsman," p. 37.

[2] *Ibid*.

[3] *Ibid*., p. 34.

[4] Custis, "Washington a Sportsman, (1759-1787)," p. 8.

[5] Baird, "Washington a Sportsman," p. 37.

According to his diary, Washington supervised, planned, and organized the total operational plan of Mount Vernon, which was comprised of about 4,000 acres. After the war his leisure time interests changed gradually from hunting adventures to farming methods and seed experiments. Mount Vernon took on a more serious character along with that of its world-renowed master.[2]

In 1787, Washington spent the entire summer working on the new Constitution.[3] Thereafter, the President-to-be rarely hunted. The last hunt which Washington led from Mount Vernon took place on February 15, 1788, with the Marquis de Chappedelane, a friend of Lafayette. After this last hunt, Washington began to disperse his hounds among friends.

In writing about the private packs of Washington, Fairfax, and other individuals, the Chichester Pack of Cedar Grove, Virginia, must be mentioned. It was established by Richard Chichester and maintained until the Civil War.[4] The foundation of the pack consisted of hounds that often hunted under George Washington.[1] Later, in the early 1800's, the pack provided the foundation stock for the Baltimore Hunt of Maryland and the Washington City Hunts, both subscription packs.[2]

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[1] Washington, Personal Diary, December 13, 1785.

[2] Baird,"Washington a Sportsman," p. 38.

[3] Custis, "Washington a Sportsman, (1759-1787)" p. 7.

[4] Potts, Foxhunting in America, p. 19.

William Henry Chichester and George Mason Chichester, the grandson of Richard, continued the family tradition of foxhunting. William and George were both highly skilled riders who were the participants in many outstanding hunts.[3]

In the South, foxhunting was the principal field sport of the landed gentry until the Civil War.[4] Hunting clubs were not a necessity since hounds were bred and owned individually and hunted in separate packs with their masters. Several packs of hounds were often united in the event of a large field; otherwise the packs consisted of eight to ten couple of hounds. Great rivalry existed between the owners, and there was much discussion of the merits of different breeds. The American hound was used almost exclusively within the South, as foxhunting there differed in terrain and method.[5] The American hound was a necessity in the

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[1] Washington, Personal Diary, December 5, 1785.

[2] Colonel F. G. Skinner, "The Baltimore Hunt," Turf, Field, and Farm, XXX, (October, 1874), p. 3.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Whitney, "Foxhunting in the United States," p. 505.

[5] Ibid., p. 502.

South because of the limited amount of riding that could be done over the densely bushed land. Therefore, the hounds had to be competent at hunting without a Huntsman and needed the drive and initiative so well exhibited by the American hound.[1]

On the western frontiers of the United States--i.e., the Midwest, the Central States, and the West--settlers lived in or near forts for protection from Indians and other hazards of the wilderness.[2] These settlers and the soldiers stationed at such forts undoubtedly also engaged in foxhunting although their motive may have been less sport than the desire to eliminate the natural enemies of livestock and poultry. Among the many forts whose inhabitants were known to participate in foxhunting was Fort Gibson, Oklahoma. This Fort is no longer in existence; in its place stands the small town of Fort Gibson on Highway 67.[3]

The oldest organized foxhunting club[4] in the United States was the Fort Gibson Hunting Club, which was organized in 1835 and which endured until 1916.[5] No information is available about the hunting club *per se*, but the colorful history of Fort Gibson lends insight into the type of persons who may have been the first members of the hunting club. Sam Houston was known to have lived in the vicinity of Fort Gibson for many years after his adoption by the Cherokee Indians in 1829 and his subsequent marriage to an Indian woman.[1] The son of Daniel Boone, Captain Nathan Boone, headed several government expeditions from Fort Gibson in the early 1840's. It is thought that many of the soldiers stationed at Fort Gibson between 1835 and 1916 engaged in foxhunting.[2]

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[1] Ibid., p. 512.

[2] Elizabeth B. Custer, Boots and Saddles (New York: Harper and Brother's Publishers, 1885), p. 213.

[3] Letter from Colonel Garnett H. Wilson, Cavalry, United States Army, Retired, May 31, 1971.

[4] The Gloucester Foxhunting Club, 1766; The Baltimore Hunt, 1818; and the Washington City Hunts, 1828, were not organized under the auspices of the NSHA or the MFHA, therefore they are not considered as organized hunts.

[5] Wilson, personal letter, May 31, 1971.

The formation of the Fort Gibson Hunting Club marked the beginning of the history of organized foxhunting. In the decade from 1840-1849, three new clubs were organized: The Piedmont Foxhounds in Virginia, 1840-1971; the Edge Hill Hunt in Virginia, 1840-1931; and the Albemarle Hounds in Maryland, 1841-1948. The era of private packs was slowly coming to an end. In the Appendix is a comprehenisve roster of all of the foxhunting clubs, 1835-1970, which have been registered and/or are presently registered with the MFHA.

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[1] W. F. Pride, *The History of Fort Riley*, (publisher unknown), 1926, p. 334.

[2] *Ibid*.

Summary

The early history of foxhunting in the United States is that of private packs of hounds developed and maintained by wealthy colonists and plantation owners who sought to fill their leisure hours with recreational activities similar to those which they had enjoyed in their native lands. Foxhunting was introduced to America by Robert Brooke, the youngest son of the Earl of Warwick. Mr. Brooke imported the first pack of English foxhounds to Maryland from England on June 30, 1650. The first fox hunt on record took place in Calvert County, now called Queen Anne County of Maryland in 1650.

Undoubtedly individuals who could afford to import their hounds and horses to the colonies engaged in foxhunting from the seventeenth century onward, and the popularity of the sport spread with the arrival of increasing numbers of Englishmen to the country. As land was cleared for tobacco and other crops, and Indians became less of a threat, the settlers of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware acquired more and more leisure time. The gray fox was native to America, and the red fox was imported in 1730 from England by tobacco planters of Talbot County, Maryland, who were dissatisfied with the chase provided by the gray fox.

The earliest surviving records of foxhunting in modern manner, by what is now known as an organized hunt (maintained for the benefit of a group of hunters rather than for a single owner) are of the pack instituted by Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax, in the state of Virginia. It was Lord Fairfax who employed George Washington as a surveyor and instilled in Washington a permanent interest in the sport of foxhunting. As owner of Mount Vernon, Washington enjoyed an abundance of leisure time.

Whereas the affluence of Washington enabled him to maintain a sizable pack which he generously made available to his friends, most hunting enthusiasts in the 1700's could afford only a small number of hounds. As sportsmen became acquainted and developed a mutual trust in one another, they found it advantageous to pool their resources, thereby maintaining their respective hounds as a collective pack instead of adhering to the former practice of everyone housing and caring for their own individual hounds. It is interesting to note that the first of these organized groups for which there is documentary evidence was not in Maryland, Virginia, or Delaware, but rather in Pennsylvania.

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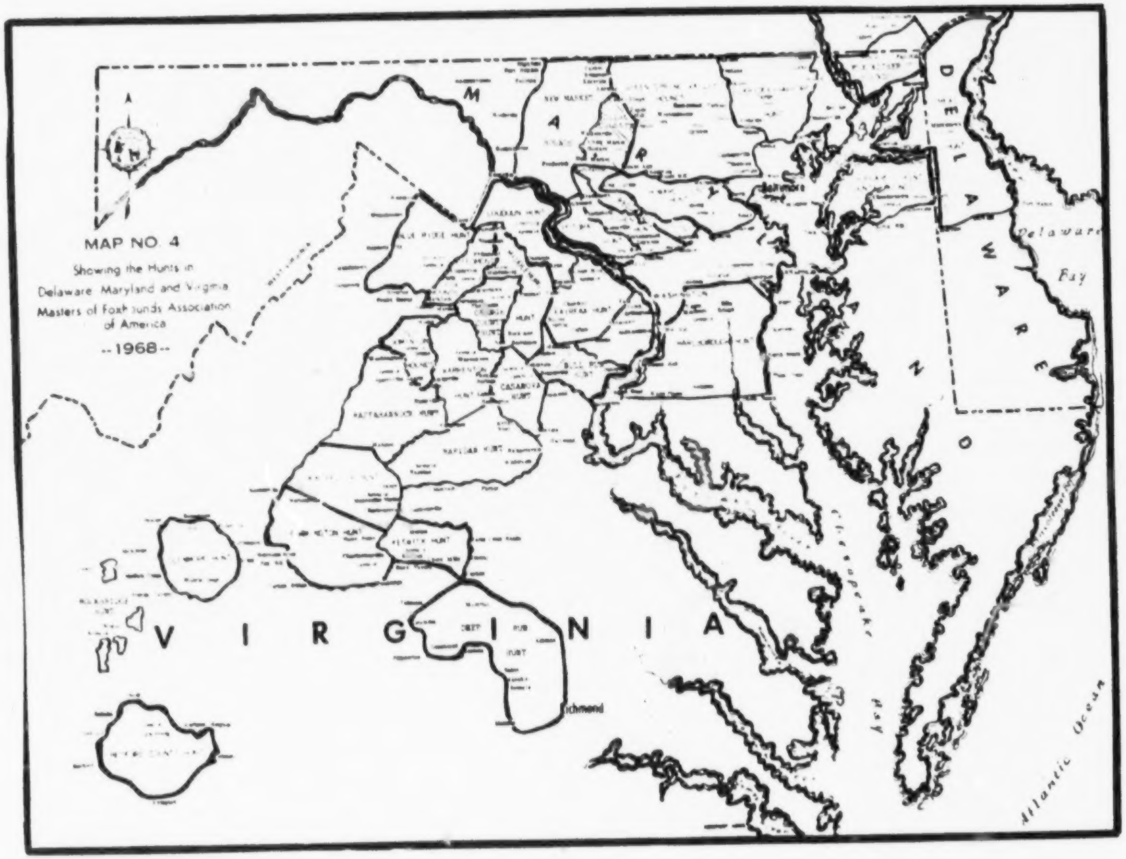
In the South, foxhunting was the principal field sport of the landed gentry until the Civil War. The American hound was used almost exclusively within the South, as foxhunting there differed in terrain and method. The American hound was a necessity in the South because of the limited amount of riding that could be done over the densely bushed land.

The oldest organized foxhunting club in the United States was the Fort Gibson Hunting Club, which was organized in 1835 and which endured until 1916. It is thought that many of the soldiers stationed at Fort Gibson between 1835 and 1916 engaged in foxhunting. The formation of the Fort Gibson Hunting Club marked the beginning of the history of organized foxhunting. In the decade from 1840-1849, three new clubs were organized; the Piedmont Foxhounds in Virginia, 1840-1971; the Edge Hill Hunt in Virginia, 1840-1931; and the Albemarle Hounds in Maryland, 1841-1948. The era of private packs was slowly coming to an end.

The Growth and Development of Organized Foxhunting in the Middle East will be presented in Chapter IV.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--1968--
M A R Y L A N D
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Delaware Bay
Chesapeake Bay
Atlantic Ocean
Richmond
RAPPAHANNOCK HUNT
CASANOVA HUNT
RAPIDAN HUNT
BULL RUN HUNT
NEW MARKET

CHAPTER IV

THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF ORGANIZED FOXHUNTING IN THE MIDDLE EAST

For purposes of this study, the Middle East was defined as Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, and Washington, D. C., the combined area of which has a total number of twenty-nine hunts registered in 1971. Of these hunts, questionnaires were completed by nineteen M.F.H.'s. This chapter is based upon data obtained through these questionnaires supplemented by the information available in primary sources.

From the introduction of foxhunting into America in 1650 until the latter part of the nineteenth century, the combined areas of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, remained the undisputed leader of foxhunting. Table 1 reveals that decade by decade more hunts were in existence in the Middle East than in all of the other states combined until the decade of 1890-1899 when the North East showed a sudden spurt of interest in the formation of organized hunts. From 1890 until 1971, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware--the pioneer mecca of foxhunting--have remained second to Pennsylvania, New York, and the other states comprising the North East with respect to the number of organized hunts registered. The wide discrepancy in the size and population of the North East and Middle East areas may help to explain why the North East shows numerical superiority over Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware--where quite possibly there are and always have been more hunts per square foot of land than in the rivaling neighbor district.

From 1840-1971, these states have promoted the growth and development of organized foxhunting through eighty-one hunts which have been in existence at one time or another. These hunts are listed in chronological order at the end of this chapter.

A study of Table 1 reveals a steady increase in the number of fox hunts registered by the Middle East in every decade from 1840 through 1919, with the decade from 1930-1939 supposedly the era during which foxhunting experienced its greatest popularity. It can be generalized from the Table that neither the Great Depression nor the several wars before World War II affected this steady growth. The decrease from fifty-six hunts in the decade from 1930-1939 to only forty-three hunts in the decade from 1940-1949 shows the adverse effect of World War II on hunting. The continued decline in the popularity of hunting from 1950 to the present day is usually attributed to the effects of urbanization, over-population, inflation, construction of highways, and expanding commercial transportation.

TABLE 1

THE GROWTH OF ORGANIZED FOXHUNTING IN THE UNITED STATES AS REVEALED BY THE NUMBER OF HUNTS IN EXISTENCE DURING EACH DECADE

DECADES	MIDDLE EAST	NORTH EAST	SOUTH	MIDWEST	CENTRAL STATES	WEST	TOTAL
1830-1839	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1840-1849	3	0	0	0	1	0	4
1850-1859	5	1	0	0	1	0	7
1860-1869	5	1	0	0	1	0	7
1870-1879	7	1	0	0	1	0	9
1880-1889	12	9	0	1	3	1	26
1890-1899	23	28	3	4	4	4	66
1900-1909	33	44	6	8	5	3	99
1910-1919	40	62	8	15	5	4	134
1920-1929	38	54	15	19	11	1	139
1930-1939	56	63	13	15	11	2	160
1940-1949	43	49	13	20	10	3	138
1950-1959	36	44	13	17	7	4	121
1960-1969	30	41	20	19	8	3	121
1970-1971	29	40	20	18	7	3	117

In order to present a comprehensive picture of the growth and development of foxhunting in the Middle East, Table 2 (page 63) depicts the number of clubs founded in each decade and the number of clubs disbanded in each decade respectively.

Table 2 reveals that the greatest growth in foxhunting, as measured by the number of new hunts registered in any twenty year period, occurred in the decades from 1920-1939, during which thirty-five new hunts were registered for the first time. Table 2 also shows that seventeen hunts were disbanded during those same years, making the growth spurt less spectacular though still substantial. More impressive is the growth spurt between 1890-1909 during which twenty-two new hunts were registered and none were disbanded. It is interesting to note that more hunts were disbanded during the era of World War I than any other time in history and that World War I also adversely affected the registration of new hunts.

It is disheartening to the foxhunting enthusiast to note that since 1940 nineteen hunts have been disbanded and only six new hunts have been registered. Table 2, like Table 1, appears to depict a decline in the popularity of foxhunting in contemporary times.

It is interesting to note of the eighty-one hunts which have existed in the history of foxhunting in the Middle East, how many have endured long enough to exert a lasting

TABLE 2

NUMBER OF HUNTS FOUNDED AND DISBANDED PRESENTED BY DECADES, FOR THE MIDDLE EAST

	Before 1890	1890-1899	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1971	Total	Still in Existence
Middle East											
Founded											
Disbanded											
Virginia*											19
Founded	8	5	11	2	9	9	2	2	0	48	
Disbanded	0	0	0	11	0	10	4	5	0	30	
Maryland											9
Founded	4	3	1	4	5	10	0	1	1	29	
Disbanded	0	0	0	6	1	4	5	2	1	19	
Delaware											0
Founded	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1
Disbanded	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	
Washington, D.C.											0
Founded	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Disbanded	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	

TABLE 2--Continued.

	Before 1890	1890-1899	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1971	Total	Still in Existence
West Virginia											0
Founded	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Disbanded	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
TOTAL											
Founded	12	10	12	6	16	19	2	3	1	81	29
Disbanded	0	0	0	18	2	15	11	7	1	53	
Active	12	23	33	40	38	56	43	36	30	--	

*Disbanding date of one hunt unknown

influence. Table 3 (page 66) presents this information for the Middle East.

Table 3 reveals that of the eighty-one hunts which have existed in Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, twenty-nine are still in existence; two endured 100 or more years; nineteen endured 50 or more years; twenty-one endured 25-49 years; twenty-two endured 10-24 years; and sixteen endured less than 10 years.

In the remainder of this chapter the history of foxhunting in Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware will be discussed state by state. The history of foxhunting parallels the growth, development, and influence of hunts within each state, and hence the two hunts which endured 100 or more years and the nineteen hunts which have endured fifty or more years will be described in detail. General background information will be given also with respect to the number of hunts registered for each state from 1840-1971, the decade during which these hunts were first organized, and the number of years they endured.

Foxhunting in Virginia

A study of Table 4 (page 67) reveals that eight hunts were founded in Virginia before 1890, all of which endured twenty-five or more years, seven of which endured fifty or more years, and four of which are still active in 1971. On pages 70 to 84 of this chapter, the history of the following hunts will be described as illustrative of this period: Piedmont Foxhounds, 1840-1971; Warrenton Hunt, 1887-1971; Deep Run

TABLE 3

NUMBER OF HUNTS FOUNDED IN THE MIDDLE EAST BY DECADES AND NUMBER OF YEARS

Item	Before 1890	1890-1899	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-Present	Total
Number founded	12	10	12	6	17	20	2	3	1	81
Number in existence, by decade	12	23	33	40	38	56	43	36	30	--
Number still in existence	4	3	3	3	6	5	2	2	29	--
Number enduring 100 years or more	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Number enduring 50 years or more	9	3	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	19
Number enduring 25-49 years	2	1	2	0	9	6	1	0	0	21
Number enduring 10-24 years	0	5	6	2	4	5	1	1	0	22
Number enduring less than 10 years	0	1	2	1	3	7	0	1	1	16

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF HUNTS FOUNDED, DISBANDED, AND ACTIVE IN VIRGINIA LISTED BY DECADE

Item	Before 1890	1890-1899	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-Present	Total
Number founded*	8	5	11	2	9	9	2	2	0	49
Number disbanded	0	0	0	11	0	9	4	5	0	30
Number active	8	13	24	26	23	24	24	23	29	30
Number still existing in 1971	4	2	3	1	5	1	2	1	19	
Number enduring 50 years or more	7	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Number enduring 25-49 years	1	0	2	0	7	1	1	0	0	
Number enduring less than 24 years	0	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	0	
Number enduring less than 10 years	0	0	1	0	1	5	0	1	0	

*Founding date for one hunt is unknown.

Hunt, 1887-1971; and Blue Ridge Hunt, 1887-1971. The other hunts are listed in chronological order in the summary at the end of the chapter.

During the decade from 1890-1899, five hunts were founded and none were disbanded, resulting in a total of thirteen fox hunts active at that time, two of which endured fifty or more years and are still in existence, and three of which endured less than twenty-five years, disbanding in 1916 at the onset of World War I. On pages 84 to 87, the history of Loudoun Hunt, 1894-1971, and Keswick Hunt, 1896-1971, will be described as illustrative of this period. The other three hunts are listed in the Table at the end of this chapter.

During the decade from 1900-1909, eleven hunts were founded and none were disbanded, resulting in a total of twenty-four hunts active at that time. Of the hunts founded, three endured fifty or more years, are still in existence, and will be described on pages 88 to 99 of this chapter: Orange County Hunt, 1903-1971; Middleburg Hunt, 1906-1971; and Casanova Hunt, 1909-1971. The two hunts which endured only 25-49 years disbanded in 1934 and 1952 respectively; whereas the other hunts which endured less than 25 years all disbanded in 1916 as revealed by the Table at the end of this chapter.

The decade from 1910-1919 may be singled out as the period during which more hunts were disbanded than any other time in Virginia. Only two new hunts were founded, one of which was disbanded eleven years later, and one of which--Bull Run Hunt, 1911-1971--still exists today.

During the decade of 1920-1929, nine hunts were founded and none disbanded, resulting in a total of twenty-three hunts which were active at the time. Of the hunts founded, two still exist in 1971, both of which are forty-seven years of age: Montpelier Hunt, 1924-1971, and Old Dominion Hounds, 1924-1971. The other four hunts listed in the Table at the end of the chapter were disbanded in 1931, 1949, 1950, and 1953 respectively.

During the decade of 1930-1939, the era of the Great Depression, nine hunts were disbanded and nine new hunts formed, resulting in a total of twenty-four hunts which were active at the time. It is interesting to note that in spite of the hunts disbanded more fox hunts were registered during this period than any other time in the history of Virginia. Of the hunts founded, most endured less than ten years and only one--Glenmore Hunt, 1930-1971--is still in existence.

During the decade of 1940-1949, four hunts were disbanded and two hunts founded, both of which still exist in 1971--Bedford County Hunt, 1941-1971, and Rockbridge Hunt, 1947-1971. Only twenty-four hunts remained active in the state.

During the decade of 1950-1959, five hunts were disbanded and two hunts founded, one of which--Rapidan Hunt, 1959-1971--is still in existence. Only twenty-three hunts remained active in the state.

In the years from 1960 to the present, nineteen hunts have remained active in Virginia. No new hunts have been founded; neither have any been disbanded.

On the following pages are described hunts in Virginia which have endured fifty or more years.

Piedmont Hounds, 1840-1971

The oldest private, organized pack of foxhounds in the United States was formed in 1840 by Colonel Richard Hunter Dulaney in the State of Virginia.[1] He named his pack of American foxhounds the Piedmont Foxhounds after the Piedmont Valley which lies between the Blue Ridge and the Bull Run Mountains of Virginia.[2] The Colonel, who formed the Piedmont Foxhounds at the age of twenty-nine, was an enthusiastic sportsman and maintained the Piedmont hounds at his own expense.[3] Dulaney was M.F.H. from 1840 until 1904. After a service of sixty-four years he relinquished his post to Harry Worcester Smith, the first person outside the Dulaney family to hold the position.[4]

In 1904, Harry W. Smith was elected as Master of the Piedmont Foxhounds. The same year that he became Master of the Piedmont, Mr. Smith arranged to have the Hunt recognized by the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association. During the arrangements, he also filed with the Association a map indicating the borders of the Piedmont's hunting country which was the first such map drawn for that purpose.[1] On October 28, 1905, Smith's map of the Piedmont Hunt boundaries was published and within a month the boundaries were being violated by John R. Townsend, M.F.H. of the Orange County Hunt, which only that year had moved from New York to The Plains, Virginia. The repetitiveness of Mr. Townsend's trespassing created bitterness to such a degree that Mr. Smith resigned as Master of the Piedmont Hunt because of the dispute. In his autobiography he wrote:[2]

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[1] Mrs. Miriam Meacham, private research, April, 1971.

[2] Harry W. Smith, unpublished autobiography, p. 23.

[3] Allen Potts, Foxhunting in America, p. 42.

[4] Harry W. Smith, unpublished autobiography, p. 12.

> In the fall of 1906 I resigned the Mastership of the Piedmont after serving for eighteen months, during which period I had won the Match, showed conclusively that American hounds could be hunted as a pack as well as English hounds, and by their superior nose, cry and drive give far better sport.
>
> In addition, I made the Piedmont Valley famous as the best hunting country in America; and had by promptness, thoroughness and careful attention to every detail secured the respect of the great land owners of the Valley including Colonel Dulaney, Bedford Glascock, Joshua Fletcher, the Slaters and others.
>
> They learned from their own observation that foxhunting was a science, and a most novel one when properly pursued by a good pack of hounds, proper whipper-ins and a Master who was endeavoring, not only to show sport, but also to gain and hold the respect of the land owners; and that it was far different from the carefree, thoughtless and irregular sport they had known in the past when fences were broken by tired horses, pulled down and not rebuilt, stock allowed to break out, and no pains taken to gather them together, or report the damage.

Upon his resignation, Smith proceeded to sell his hounds. The sale was reported as follows:[3]

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[1] "Grafton versus Middlesex," American Field, XII (November, 1904), p. 21.

[2] Harry W. Smith, unpublished autobiography, p. 34.

[3] The Sportsman's Review, XXIX (January, 1906), p. 180.

> Harry W. Smith, the prominent and popular sportsman, has sold his entire pack of foxhounds, thirty in all, and received the highest price ever paid, in America at least, for a pack of foxhounds.
>
> The buyer is John R. Townsend, Master of Foxhounds of Orange County Hunt of Goshen, N. Y., and also Master of the Plains Hunt of Virginia. The price was $2,800.
>
> In the inventory were included several puppies that have not yet put their noses to the ground, for which an average price of $50 was secured. For the crack hounds of the pack, Sinner, Spic, Sam, Simple, and Sin, Mr. Smith received several hundred dollars for each hound, the aggregate for all averaging close to $100 a hound.
>
> Mr. Townsend will come to Worcester early this week to arrange for transporting the pack of hounds to Goshen. The sale includes the fourteen hounds with which Mr. Smith beat A. Henry Higginson's pack of English hounds in Virginia.

After Smith's resignation in the Spring of 1906, Colonel Dulaney reassumed his position. A dedicated huntsman and sportsman, Dulaney was ninety-five years of age during his last term of office which ended when Daniel C. Sands became Master.[1]

Mr. Sands moved from Valhalla, New York, to Middleburg, Virginia, in 1907 where he purchased the Benton farm. He was not a fox hunter at the time nor much of an equestrian, but he was a sportsman and was determined to be a part of the community.[2] Once introduced to foxhunting, he became so enthusiastic about the sport that within two short years, in 1909, he became Master of the Piedmont Foxhounds.[1] Sands served until 1915 when he and Joseph B. Thomas, M.F.H. of the Huntland Fox Hounds, of Middleburg, Virginia, and a heavy investor in the Piedmont Foxhounds, became violently opposed to each other over the Mastership of the Piedmont. Mr. Sands resigned as a result of the dispute and Mr. Thomas assumed the Mastership.

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[1] Allen Potts, Foxhunting in America, p. 42.

[2] A. Henry Higginson and Julian Ingersoll Chamberlain, Hunting in the United States and Canada (Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1928), p. 281.

According to van Urk, the years 1915 to 1919 were the greatest era of foxhunting for the Piedmont.[2] The tremendous hunts that were recorded during that time have not since been comparable because of the different hunting conditions. There were few automobiles and trucks, few paved roads, much less wire, and no deer. There was more land in corn and wheat which supported a much larger population of field mice and rabbits which provided more foxes. During this period, Charlie Carver, the most reputable huntsman of foxhunting,[3] was with Mr. Thomas and the Piedmont Foxhounds. Carver's wife often wrote about the hunting exploits of her husband and the following is an example of a hunt during the 1916-1917 season:[4]

> On September 27th at sunrise Hounds met at Kennels, fit and ready after their summer's hunting

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[1] Higginson and Chamberlain, ibid., p. 281.

[2] J. Blan van Urk, Story of American Foxhunting, Vol. II (New York: Derrydale Press, 1941), p. 396.

[3] Ibid., p. 320.

[4] Mrs. George Carver, unpublished diary, January 27, 1917.

> from the Summer Kennels on the Blue Ridge Mountains. Carver cast eighteen couples in Sulphur Springs Wood, but drew blank. Hounds continued hunting westerly through the broom sage and small coverts until Old Welbourne Wood yielded a fox which fled westerly, driven by a glorious burst of hound music. A beautiful exhibition of hound work now ensued. The pace, while never too great for the warmth of the day, was sufficient for a telling gallop and showed well the evenness in ability of the entire pack. By Gochnauer's Ruins to Frazier's broom sage field easterly to Old Welbourne and northerly toward Unison, when after two hours hounds ran into their fox on the Lacy Farm.

Through 1919, Mr. Thomas and the Piedmont Hounds showed excellent sport and the descendants of his hounds are found today in virtually every organized pack of American foxhounds.[1] As a result of the continuing dispute with Sands and old prejudices arising from the Civil War, Thomas resigned in 1919 to avoid the closing of many farms to foxhunting. Many of the landowners still supported Dan Sands and refused to allow hunts led by Thomas to run through their farm lands![2] After his resignation, Thomas began to breed hounds on a mass production scale. Thomas was succeeded by Dr. Archibald C. Randolph, the son-in-law of Colonel Richard Dulaney. Randolph served for the season of 1919-1920, when the post was assumed by Ben Norman and Waugh Glasscock.[3] About that same time the Piedmont Foxhounds and the Middleburg Hunt, Middleburg, Virginia, became involved in a boundary dispute. In March of 1922, the two hunts settled the disagreements. Piedmont agreed to cede territory, while Middleburg agreed to relocate its kennels and to send a written apology for unauthorized invasion of the Piedmont Country.[1] Mr. Glasscock and Mr. Norman served as Joint-Masters until 1924, when Mr. Glasscock became the sole Master until 1931. He was succeeded by Dr. Archibald Randolph,[2] the son-in-law of Colonel Richard Dulaney, who founded the hunt.

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[1] Denison B. Hull, Thoughts on American Foxhunting, (New York: David McKay Co., Inc., 1958), p. 116.

[2] Mrs. George Carver, unpublished diary, January 20 and 30, 1917.

[3] Higginson and Chamberlain, Hunting, p. 263.

Dr. Randolph became M.F.H. in 1931, and served the Hunt until ill health forced him to discontinue hunting in 1950. He was succeeded by his wife, Mrs. Archibald C. Randolph, who is currently master.[3] At present, the Hunt maintains fifty couple of American hounds and hunts regularly on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.[4] As M.F.H., Mrs. Randolph is the only woman on a staff of four. The Hunt started as a private pack, was changed to a subscription pack in 1920, and is presently a subscription pack.

Warrenton Hunt, 1887-1971

The Warrenton Hunt, Warrenton, Virginia, registered with the NSHA in 1887 and has hunted continuously since

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[1] A. Henry Higginson, The Sportsman's Review, p. 177.

[2] Baily's Hunting Directory, p. 285.

[3] Piedmont Foxhounds, Questionnaire mailed by the investigator, May 13, 1971.

[4] Alexander Mckay-Smith, editor, "The Annual Roster of Organized Hunts, 1970-1971," The Chronicle of the Horse, XXXIV (September 18, 1970), p. 41.

1816.[1] Mrs. Mary Scott Carter, a lifetime resident of Warrenton, states the following:[2]

> The first record of hounds in kennel in Fauquier Country was that of the pack of Colonel Winter Payne, at Clifton, near Warrenton, in 1790. There were doubtless few other packs in Virginia at this period, though the Virginia planters had brought over with them the habits and traditions of country life in England. Still, we have few records of hunting prior to the Revolution. Colonel Payne was a hard riding, keen sportsman; so choleric, however that he was known as 'Captain Pepper,' but he loved his hounds and called them all by name. This pack were probably the progenitors of the Blackwell Hounds, which were doing good work when the Warrenton Hunt was organized.
>
> In the early eighties, two ex-officers of the British Army, Captain Daniell and Captain Assheton, had settled in lower Fauquier and brought over a few English hounds, with which many of the present members of the Warrenton Hunt had their first experience. These two old gentlemen indulged in their beloved sport until after they were both over eighty and handled their packs with tender care.

The development of the sport was promoted primarily by Captain William Assheton, who had hunted in Liechestershire, England, for twenty-five years. In 1869, Captain Assheton made a trip to England for the specific purpose of purchasing several couple of English hounds for the Warrenton Hunt. Although intent on proving the capabilities of the English hounds in America, the Captain reported, after a trial period of three years, that English hounds needed to be adapted to the country in which they hunted. Through experience he decided that the hounds in America should "have a cold nose, a good mouth, no end of bottom (endurance), and speed."[1] As his pack developed and grew, his English hounds offered progressively better sport.

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[1] Higginson and Chamberlain, Hunting, p. 263.

[2] Mrs. Mary Scott Carter, quoted by A. Henry Higginson and Julian Ingersoll Chamberlain, Hunting in the United States, p. 263.

In 1884, before the Hunt was formally established, the Warrenton Club was noted for its hunting with Colonel Assheton's hounds. E. F. Payne was the M.F.H. and James K. Maddux was one of its distinguished hunters.[2] The Club was formally established in 1887, and Mr. Maddux was the Master of the Hunt as a drag pack[3] In 1894, the Hunt was recognized by the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, the same year that the Association accepted the responsibility of recognizing hunts. The following account was given:[4]

> At a dinner in Washington, following some races, James K. Maddux turned to Mr. S. S. Howland, then Secretary of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, and said: 'Look here, Mr. Howland, why don't you recognize us down at Warrenton? We have a good working pack and plenty of sport.' Mr. Howland promised to do so at once and was as good as his word. So the Warrenton Hunt came into existence meeting regularly Tuesdays and Fridays for a drag, and Saturdays for foxhunting.

Colonel F. G. Skinner, a renowned hunter of the last half of the nineteenth century, describes a hunt with the Assheton hounds as follows:[5]

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[1] Higginson and Chamberlain, Hunting, p. 263.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Ibid., pp. 263-264.

[5] Colonel Roger D. Williams, "Colonel Skinner," Horse and Hound, III (October, 1905), p. 292.

> I was hunting with Capt. Assheton who had been in his day one of the first flight men in Leichestershire. The pack was composed of native Virginia dogs, gathered with great care and much expense from different parts of the South and trained by the Captain himself. After an hour of beautiful hunting we trailed a red fox to his lair on the apex of the shock of Indian corn which stood in the most elevated spot on an hundred acre field and which commanded an intensive view in all directions. Reynard got in consequence, a good start. Among the strategems he resorted to during the run of more than three hours was to leap upon a stone wall and run on the top of it for a quarter of a mile to where it approached a stream of running water. Here he made a surprising leap of 20 feet from the wall to the middle of the stream which he followed during a 100 yards or more, when he took to dry land again. The hounds were some five minutes in the rear when they in their turn reached the wall, when without the least hesitation two of the leading dogs leaped upon the wall and carried the scent without difficulty to the leaping-off place, while the main body of the pack galloped along by the side of it. When the pack struck the stream some of the dogs went up and others went down until the trail was followed again. The check was for five minutes and Reynard was soon after run to ground.
>
> These native hounds worked out the problem by themselves without the least assistance from the huntsman, it being a maxim with the Captain never to interfere with his hounds unless absolutely necessary.

Mr. Maddux resigned in 1895 and was succeeded by Norman Barclay Bevan, who was not accustomed to American hounds and therefore experienced continuous problems in controlling the pack. After several complaints from farmers about their sheep being killed, Mr. Bevan resigned as M.F.H. and Mr. Maddux again resumed the Mastership. Mr. Maddux was succeeded by Arthur Dundas in 1897-1898.[1] Other early Masters were: Frank R. W. Barker, 1898-1899; F. A. B.

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[1] Williams, "Colonel Skinner," p. 292.

Portman, 1899-1903; U. D. Benner, 1903-1905; James K. Maddux, 1905-1906; F. A. B. Portman, 1906-1907; T. Lee Evans, 1907-1909; James K. Maddux, 1909-1910; Courtland H. Smith, 1910-1912.[1] In 1913, Billy Wilbur assumed the duties of the drag and Harry Poole those of the foxhounds.

The following is a description of the hunting done at Warrenton:[2]

> In the early years of the Hunt, we were not strong on hunting in scarlet, the big Fields turning out on drag days, and it was not then considered good form to ride to draghounds in 'pink'--the regulation costume for the drag consisting of whipcord or buckskin breeches, dark coat, and derby. The regular colours of the Club are scarlet with white collars. A fox hunt was a gay occasion, and everyone who could turned out in 'pink.'

The hunting was interrupted by World War I, but the pack was maintained by Courtland Smith. In 1919, Harry Poole again took over the foxhounds.[3] After one season he was succeeded by William H. Emory in 1920. From 1922-1923, Captain Sterling Larrabee held the Mastership and was followed by Victor Fremont, 1923-1924. John Chauncey Williams and Mrs. R. C. Winmill assumed a Joint-Mastership in 1925 and remained in that position until 1932. Other former Masters have been: Mr. Amory S. Carhart and Mr. William Almy, 1932-1933; Mr. Amory S. Carhart, 1933-1949; Mr. Amory S. Carhart and Mr. Russell M. Arundel, 1949-1950; Mr. Russell M. Arundel, 1950-

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[1] Ibid.

[2] Ibid., p. 266.

[3] Ibid., p. 264.

1954; Mr. William N. Wilbur, 1954-1962; Mr. William N. Wilbur and Mr. Russell M. Arundel, 1962-1968.[1] Mrs. J. H. Tyler Wilson is presently the Master.[2]

Deep Run Hunt, 1887-1971

The Deep Run Hunt of Manakin, near Richmond, Virginia, was founded in 1887 as described in the following passage:[3]

> In the late "eighties," the advent of a number of new settlers, for the most part younger sons of English gentlemen who came to Virginia to engage in farming and horse raising, brought about the organization of a number of Hunt Clubs, among them the Deep Run Hunt. At "Chantilly," the estate of a wealthy Irishman--a Mr. Blacker--a meeting was called, at which were present, besides the host, another Irishman, Mr. Leathley, and a number of Englishmen, among them Major Hancock and Captain Hancock, sons-in-law of Mr. Blacker; Mr. P. A. S. Brine, British Vice Consul to Virginia; Mr. Clarke and Dr. Tritton; and the organization known as the Deep Run Hunt Club began its history. Major Hancock was elected M.F.H.' hounds were kennelled at "Chantilly" and went out regularly twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, with an occasional bye day. The Club naturally attracted a great many of the Virginians living in Richmond, and in the course of a few years its membership had grown to fifty, and a Clubhouse was procured about half a mile from "Chantilly," just off the Broad Street Road.

Major Hancock served as M.F.H. until his return to England (date not available) when his brother, Captain Hancock assumed responsibility for the pack. Other M.F.H.'s from 1887-1912, when the old, original Deep Run Hunt disbanded were Dr. Tritton, H. T. Beattie, Allen Potts, St. George Bryan, and W. Ormond Young.[1]

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[1] Baily's Hunting Directory, 1970, p. 281.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Higginson and Chamberlain, Hunting, p. 255.

In 1923, the present Deep Run Hunt Club was organized, largely through the efforts of E. B. Sydnor, who became its first president.[2] In the 1920's, drag hunts were conducted every Saturday afternoon, from October to April, and fox hunts were held in nearby Chesterfield County, across James River, and in upper Henrico County.[3] Arthur C. Sinton was M.F.H. from 1926 until (date unknown).[4]

Other former masters of the Deep Run Hunt were Dr. John M. Hughes and Colonel Oliver Jackson Sands, 1948-1950; George Cole Scott, 1950-1955; Major William M. F. Bayliss, 1955-1957; Major Bayliss and Richard S. Reynolds, Jr., 1957-1961; Richard S. Reynolds, Jr., and James A. Saunders, 1961-1963; Richard Reynolds, Jr., and Major Bayliss, 1963-1967; and Richard Reynolds, Jr., and J. Kennon Perrin, 1967-1969.[5]

The current M.F.H. is J. Kennon Perrin of Sabot, Virginia.[6] He is Master over a staff of five and maintains thirty couple of American hounds, one couple of English, and one couple of cross-bred hounds. The Deep Run hunts only the live fox and goes out on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.[1]

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[1] Higginson and Chamberlain, Hunting, p. 256.

[2] *Ibid.*

[3] *Ibid.*

[4] *Ibid.*

[5] Baily's Hunting Directory, 1970-1971, p. 253.

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Blue Ridge Hunt, 1888-1971

The Blue Ridge Hunt in Boyce, Clarke County, Virginia, which was established in 1888 and recognized by the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association in 1904, hunts the country that was once owned and hunted by Lord Fairfax.[2] The first Master of the Hunt was Dr. Gwynn Harrison, who held this office for sixteen years except the seasons of 1896-1897 and 1897-1898, when the horn was carried by George Jones and Archibald Bevan respectively.[3]

Early M.F.H.'s were Edward Jay Butler, 1902-1909; Edward B. Jacobs, 1910-1920; William Bell Watkins, 1921-1925; Kenneth M. Gilpin, 1925-1926; and Captain Ewart Johnston, 1926-1931.[4] Hunting in the late 1920's is described as follows:[5]

> Native foxes, both reds and grays, have always been plentiful in the Shenandoah Valley and, thanks to careful preservation by Hunt members and landowners, they have increased of late years, so that blank days are extremely rare, and the wherewithal for a run can usually be found by drawing along the banks of the Shenandoah or the Opeguon, whence the red foxes, once found, especially in the latter part

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[1]

[2] Alexander Mackay-Smith, "Annual Roster," p. 28.

[3] Higginson and Chamberlain, Hunting, p. 260.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Ibid., p. 261.

> of the season, make long points up and down the valley and often run straight away for the mountains, in which case hounds can usually outpace horses and a long stern chase by the "Blue Collars" results, giving the "thrusting contingent" all they want to do to keep within sight or hearing of them. Scenting conditions are excellent as a rule, and the country is very strongly enclosed with high stone walls, rail and plank fences solidly built--as befits a horse-raising country--while the wire has practically all been made jumpable by the use of "chicken coops" and stout timber panels. A "blood" horse is the rule, with few exceptions, in the field, and as this is a section where a great Government Remount establishment is maintained, at Front Royal, only twelve miles from the kennels, almost every farmer raises a few hunter prospects each season, sired by thoroughbred stallions standing either at the Remount Station or privately owned. The Blue Ridge have always had American hounds, of several famous strains bred in Virginia, and at the present time the huntsman usually leaves kennels on a hunting morning with about eighteen couples, procured from the well-known pack of Mr. Joseph B. Thomas, M.F.H.

William Bell Watkins, who was M.F.H. in the early 1920's, served again in this capacity from 1931 to 1942.[1] No records concerning the Hunt are available for the war years.

Beginning in 1951, the M.F.H.'s have been Alexander Mackay-Smith, 1951-1956; Alexander Mackay-Smith and George Cole Scott, 1954-1957; Alexander Mackay-Smith, 1957-1969; Alfred G. Allen and Richard E. Dole, 1960-1962; Richard E. Dole, 1962-1965; Mrs. George P. Greenhalgh, Jr., and Brigadier-General Bryan Conrad, 1965-1967.[2]

In 1970, Mrs. George P. Greenhalgh, Jr., of Boyce, Virginia, reported that she was M.F.H. of a staff of six, a membership of 100, and twenty-nine couple of hounds. The membership consisted of seventy women and thirty men with the majority of the members within the age category of twenty-one to forty years.[1] In 1971, Mrs. Greenhalgh died unexpectedly, and Mrs. William P. Hill, of Boyce, Virginia, became M.F.H.[2]

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[1] Higginson and Chamberlain, Hunting, p. 261.

[2] Baily's Hunting Directory, p. 249.

Loudoun Hunt, 1894-1971

The Loudoun Hunt, of Leesburg--the county seat of Loudoun County--was established in 1894 by such residents of the area as Arthur Chichester, Jr., the Club's first president; David B. Tennant, the Club's first M.F.H.; W. A. Metzger; E. V. White; Henry Fairfax; William C. Eustis; William Heflin; and Henry Harrison.

Early M.F.H.'s were David B. Tennant, 1894-1903; William E. Eustis, 1903-1906; Westmoreland Davis, 1906-1908; Harry W. Smith, of the Grafton Pack, 1908-1910; no M.F.H., 1910-1911; David B. Tennant, 1911-1915; and E. B. McLean, 1915-1918. During the twenty-four years during which these men served as Masters, hunting ranged from excellent to indifferent with frequent changes of leadership and much concern about the spread of wire fencing throughout the country side.

The early history of the Loudoun Hunt is inextricably linked with the Middlesex Foxhounds of Massachusetts which, by invitation, hunted the Loudoun country four days of the week in 1906 and 1907. According to Higginson, the Board of Governors in 1906 invited Henry Higginson to bring his Middlesex foxhounds to Virginia for the season which is described as follows:[1]

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[1] Blue Ridge Hunt, Questionnaire mailed by the investigator, May 13, 1971.

[2] Baily's Hunting Directory, 1970, p. 249.

> ...this pack was hunted on alternate days with the home pack, from November 1st to January 15th, the Loudoun County taking the field on Tuesdays and Saturdays and the Middlesex on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The season was an exceptionally good one, and the excellent sport which both packs showed attracted many visitors from Washington and the North, a number of whom rented houses and stables in the town and on the nearby farms.

While the Middlesex Foxhounds were praised highly by the Loudoun Club members, the Loudoun County pack met with increasing disfavor each season and consequently McLean purchased the Middlesex Foxhounds for the Loudoun Hunt as described below:[2]

> One of the most interesting items of news that has been recorded in some time is that concerning the sale of the Middlesex dog hounds to Mr. E. B. McLean of Washington. The performances of the Middlesex in the field and in the Show Ring have often been alluded to in these columns, and the beauty and excellence of this pack have made it a source of pride to all American lovers of fox-hunting. Now the pack is to be split, for, as I have said, Mr. McLean has purchased the dog hounds and with them will hunt the Loudoun County country in Virginia....
>
> The country has never been developed to its fullest extent, and with the time and money that Mr. McLean will spend on it will most assuredly take its place as one of the leading hunting centres in America. That it will in time become the Mecca of all hunting men in America is the opinion of some who are well qualified to judge.

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[1] Higginson and Chamberlain, Hunting, p. 269.

[2] Ibid., p. 271.

During McLean's term as M.F.H., the Loudoun Hunt gained prestige for its leadership in the breeding of hounds. In 1937, Joseph J. Jones, Clerk of the M.F.H.A. and official Keeper of the Stud Book, stated that "that Loudoun Hunt was among the new packs important in the history of American hound breeding."[1]

The Loudoun Hunt was affected greatly by both World Wars, during which time little history was recorded.[2] Recent M.F.H.'s were Miss Anna F. Hedrick and Hunton F. Atwell, 1946-1962; and Hunton Atwell and Dr. Joseph M. Rogers, 1962-1971.[3]

Keswick Hunt, 1896-1971

Keswick Hunt, located near Charlottesville in Albemarle County, Virginia, was founded two years after the Loudoun Hunt, and its early history was reported by Dr. Francis Lee Thurman, in the Richmond Times-Despatch, in February, 1907, as follows:[4]

> On December 10, 1896, a number of gentlemen devoted to sport met at the historic home of F. M. Randolph, Esq., "Cloverfields," and organized themselves into a Club, whose objects were "social intercourse and fox-hunting and drag-hunting."

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[1] Joseph J. Jones, Foxhound Kennel Stud Book of America, Vol. VI (Boston: M.F.H.A., 1937), preface.

[2] Higginson and Chamberlain, Hunting, p. 273.

[3] Baily's Hunting Directory, 1970, p. 265.

[4] Dr. Francis Lee Thurman, Richmond Times-Despatch February 9, 1907, p. 3, cited by A. Henry Higginson and Julian Ingersoll Chamberlain, Hunting in the United States and Canada, p. 274.

These gentlemen, who constituted the charter members of the Club, were: Cary Ruffin Randolph, John Francis Chisholm, James Morris Page, Stuart Hanekie, Dr. Francis Lee Thurman, George W. Macon, Francis Merriweather Randolph, Murray Boocock, Ford Murphy, W. L. Cochran, Charles F. Dickinson, W. L. Smith, Hugh C. Dodd, Martin Crimmins, William Shackelford, W. Douglas Macon, Prof. Edward Echols, H. W. Greenough, and Joseph W. Everett; and they elected the following officers of the Keswick Hunt Club: President, John Armstrong Chandler; first Vice President, Hon. George W. Morris; second Vice President, Colonel W. H. Fuller; Treasurer, Murray Boocock; Secretary, Joseph W. Everett; Master of Hounds, Cary Ruffin Randolph; Whipper-in, Hugh C. Dodd.

The old manor house at "Cloverfields" was rented temporarily for a Clubhouse, and a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Boocock, Thurman, Macon, Randolph, and Echols, was appointed to find a suitable site for a permanent Clubhouse and grounds.

Early M.F.H.'s were Colonel Cary Ruffin Randolph, 1896-1898; H. C. Dodd, 1898-1900; Colonel C. R. Randolph, 1900-1901; Julian Morris, 1901-1913; E. H. Joslin and Sidney J. Holloway, 1913-1915; Dr. Francis Lee Thurman, 1915-1918. The hunt disbanded during World War I and was not reorganized until 1926, when Julian Morris accepted his old position as M.F.H. once more, serving until 1929. Between 1929 and 1948, M.F.H.'s were: Mr. John C. Stewart, 1929-1932; Mrs. Cary Jackson, 1932; Hunt inactive during 1933-1934; Mr. Arthur W. Talcott, 1935-1937; Committee 1937-1939; Miss Jamie Terrill and Mr. W. Haggin Perry, 1938-1946; Mr. W. Haggin Perry, 1947; Mr. W. Haggin Perry and Mr. Alexander Rives, 1948.

More recent M.F.H.'s are Alexander Rives, 1948-1951; Alexander Rives and Mrs. John F. McIntyre, 1951-1952; Alexander Rives and Mr. George Barkley, 1953-1954; Mrs. Alexander Rives and Donald P. Hoetetter, 1954-1955; Donald P. Hoetetter and Robert Coles, 1955-1956; Mr. Robert Coles, 9156-1964; Robert Coles and John J. Carle, II, 1964-1967.[1]

As of 1971, the Hunt was seventy-five years old. It currently has Joint-Masters who are Hunter F. Atwell and Dr. Joseph M. Rogers. The Hunt goes out on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays and follows fifteen couple of American hounds, one couple of English hounds, and four couple of cross-bred hounds.[2]

Orange County Hunt, 1903-1971

It is interesting to note that the Orange County Hunt had its origin, not in Virginia, but in Goshen, New York, where drag hunting was started in the autumn of 1900.[3] The popularity of drag hunting led F. Gray Griswold to purchase a draft of English hounds which arrived at the Goshen Kennels in 1901, after which E. S. Craven assumed responsibility for the management of the Hunt[4]

Enthusiasm was so great that when winter weather made hunting impossible in Goshen the hunters accepted an invitation from James Maddux to bring their foxhounds southward and to join the Warrenton Hunt in Virginia in December, 1902.[5]

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[1] Baily's Hunting Directory, 1970, p. 265.

[2] Alexander Mackay-Smith, "Annual Roster," p. 36.

[3] _______, "Orange County Hunt" (pamphlet, The Orange County Hunt, April, 1947), p. 3.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Higginson and Chamberlain, Hunting, p. 281.

At that time also they hunted in the country around The Plains, Virginia, where William Skinker owned a pack of American hounds, which showed such outstanding sport that the Orange County personnel purchased the entire pack and asked Mr. Skinker to serve as honorary huntsman.[1] Thereafter, the English pack remained in Goshen, and no more mention is made of it in the literature.

The year 1903, when Mr. Skinker's American hounds were purchased by the New Yorkers, is considered by the M.F.H.A. to be the beginning of the organized Orange County Hunt. John R. Townsend, member of a prominent New York family, a "crack driver" of trotting horses, and the originator of indoor polo in the United States,[2] served as the first M.F.H. from 1903-1908.[3] During the season of 1904-1905, the Skinker farm was rented; the following year it was purchased and the Orange County Clubhouse was built in The Plains, Virginia.

From that time on, the Orange County Hunt was located in Fauquier County in north central Virginia, where its lands were bounded on the Northwest by the Piedmont Foxhounds, on the Northeast by the Middleburg Hunt, and on the South by the Warrenton Hunt.

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[1] Alexander Mackay-Smith, "Orange County Hunt," The Chronicle of the Horse, IV (January 27, 1939), p. 17.

[2] Kitty Slater, The Hunt Country of America (New York: A. S. Barnes and Co., 1967), p. 52.

[3] Ibid.

The most dramatic episode in the early history of the Hunt is the dispute, described on pages 70 to 72, of this chapter, between John Townsend, M.F.H. of the Orange County Hunt, and Harry W. Smith, M.F.H. of the Piedmont Foxhounds. With respect to the boundaries of the two neighboring hunts, Townsend won in that the failure of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association to support Smith's claim led to his resignation and to his subsequent leadership in the formation of the M.F.H.A.[1] Colonel Dulaney, then in his nineties, resumed mastership of the Piedmont in 1906 and invited Orange County Hunt and the newly formed Middleburg Hounds to hunt the Piedmont country during the seasons 1906-1908. In 1908, Mr. Townsend resigned his Mastership and was succeeded by Robert L. Gerry. In 1920, Mr. Gerry was joined in his Mastership by Fletcher Harper,[2] a descendant of the co-founders of Harper and Brothers Publishing Company and the husband of Harriet Wadsworth, whose father was the Master and founder of the famous Genesee Valley Hunt in New York.

Fletcher Harper came to The Plains, Virginia, in the Spring of 1920 to take over the Orange County Hunt as Joint-Master with Mr. Gerry who resigned later in the season, leaving Harper the sole Master. He and his wife immediately began work to gain the cooperation of neighboring farmer packs. They became involved in the community life and made friends among non-foxhunters as well as foxhunters. They continually emphasized the fact that the Orange County Hunt was operated for the benefit of the entire community and not for a few northern sportsmen.[1] Mr. Harper was efficient and thorough as a Master. He never failed to repair damages occurring during hunts, and he talked to landowners at the end of each hunt to ascertain that land and property was in satisfactory condition. The entire country was open to the Hunt by the close of 1922 because rapport with the landowners had improved so much.[2] Illustrative of Harper's success in establishing rapport is the following passage:[3]

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[1] Harry W. Smith, unpublished autobiography, p. 23.

[2] A. Henry Higginson, Try Back (New York: Huntington Press, 1931), p. 131.

> When he took over in 1920, the Orange County was virtually a family hunt financed by the Harrimans and a few of their friends. They maintained the club house at The Plains, but almost no one owned any of the land over which the hounds ran, no one had any real stake in the community. The Harpers set out to reverse this situation, buying a farm of their own in 1924. Today a large proportion of the farms crossed by hounds are owned by members and followers of the hunt.

Fletcher Harper, who served thirty-three seasons as M.F.H., was a promoter of the American foxhound.[4] During his Mastership at Orange County, he became known as the breeder of one of the greatest American packs. His foundation pack consisted of eight dogs and five bitches. Only one of the five bitches failed to establish an enduring tail female line.[1] From the other four, Harper established the "J" Line, the "M" Line, the "B" Line, and the "A" Line.[2] From the outstandinghounds that he bred, Mr. Harper sent drafts of hounds to forty-nine other organized hunts. A. Henry Higginson offers a description of the sport shown by the Orange County Hounds after Mr. Harper took over as Master:[3]

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[1] Allen Potts, Foxhunting in America, p. 30.

[2] Joseph B. Thomas, Hounds and Hunting Through the Ages (Chicago: Chicago Press, 1932), p. 180.

[3] Ibid., p. 181.

[4] Denison B. Hull, Thoughts on American Foxhunting, p. 115.

> The meet that day (March, 1922) was at School House No. 18, and as we drew up hounds were just coming down the road from their kennels, which are some two miles away from The Plains. I rode over to get a nearby look at them, as I was very much interested in seeing their conformation as well as seeing them at work. Of course I am not an admirer of the American hound, though I am perfectly willing to admit that they have their strong points, but I must say that at that time I was very favourably impressed with the Orange County hounds. To begin with they had come to the meet over the road in an orderly manner, and without couples, something which at that time was exceptional with American packs, and they were under really good control. But of that more later--the thing that struck me most forcibly was their excellent physical condition, fit and hard with coats in good shape, and looking as if they had been well looked after, as they doubtless had.
>
> Ned Chadwell, the Orange County huntsman, evidently had been influenced by English kennel methods. The Orange County were a level pack, both as to size and colour (mostly red), and I have rarely seen hounds run better together or carry a better head when they are fairly settled to the line--no lack of initiative there-- and while Chadwell's method of hunting them

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[1] Joseph B. Thomas, Hounds and Hunting Through the Ages, p. 121.

[2] Alexander Mackay-Smith, The American Foxhound, p. 203.

[3] A. Henry Higginson, Try Back, p. 131.

was somewhat different from what I was used to, it was beyond criticism if judged by the results produced.

The day was unpleasant from a tourist's point of view, a bit raw, no sun shining, and a feeling of snow in the air that reminded me of New England, but as events proved it was a good hunting day and scent lay well. We jogged about half a mile to a typical Virginia covert--an open "broom-sedge" field, where the Master told me that they had found a few weeks previous, the Chadwell cheered his hounds into covert. I use the expression "cheered them in," but there was really hardly a cheer, he simply said one word to them and they spread like a fan over the field in front of us.

I don't think we'd been in the broom-sedge field for five minutes when a hound spoke--Chadwell cheered (and this time he did cheer) and in a second the whole pack harked to the cry, breaking out in supporting chorus a minute later--and we were off. It all happened in an instant, and I hardly had time to jam my cap down on my head and take hold of my horse before we were at the first fence and over it. I looked ahead where Chadwell rode easily at the tail of his flying pack, with the Master a few yards away to the right, and my fellow M.F.H. from New England (Henry Vaughn) just behind. Ahead was a nice bit of open country and hounds were running well together with their heads up and sterns down--just flying--and as I looked they swung a bit to the right and into a little wooded hill. The Master slipped over a low wall which led into a well-cleared ride through the covert, and in a few seconds we were again in the open with hounds still going on at top pace and just screaming at him.

For the next twenty-five minutes (no guessing this, I noted the time carefully) hounds went on over as nice a country as anyone could wish for, and the fences seemed to come to one as we raced along. And always ahead of us were Chadwell and the Master side by side; and remembering as I did that for twelve years the latter--at one time the best gentleman rider we had in this country--had not ridden across a fence, I marvelled.

I can well remember the night in 1910, when the news came that Fletcher Harper had had a terrible fall and that he was not expected to live. I never thought to see him again in the hunting field, though his recovery had been steady for the last few years, yet there he was going as hard as the best of us--the same perfect seat and hands, the same easy way of crossing a country--the sort of man who does it so quietly that you never think he is riding hard till you try to follow him, and then find out that he is going like blazes.

> We crossed some good fences in that time, and in spite of the fact that we were treated to a little flurry of snow, the going underfoot was almost perfect. At the end of twenty-five minutes came a very welcome check, and hounds were at fault for some minutes in a wheat-field but presently hit off the line again and ran on for another twenty minutes, finally losing their fox along the bank of a little brook in a thick covert where he probably went to ground.
>
> It was an interesting day's sport, and I shall always look back upon it as marking my first experience of hunting with American hounds which were conditioned and disciplined in a somewhat similar manner to an English pack. I had always contended that not only could that be done, but that the results obtained by such a procedure would be an eye-opener to those advocates of the old school who still insisted on treating their hounds as if they were semi-wild animals, and not an implement of the chase.

Fletcher Harper was M.F.H. from 1920 until 1952. After resigning he was succeeded by S. Prentice Porter and Edward Stettinius who were followed after one season by Charles G. Turner in 1954. Mr. Turner asked Mr. Harper to help with the hound breeding program and he did so until his death in 1963. From the year of Harper's resignation through 1968, an additional twenty-four hunts had requested and received drafts of hounds from Orange County which makes a total of seventy-five hunts which have used the Orange County blood lines.

Joint-Masters of the Orange County Hunt in 1971 are Charles G. Turner and Henry Woolman, III.[1] The Hunt maintains thirty-two couple of American hounds and hunts on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. The pack is reputed to show excellent sport, and the popularity of the red ring marked hounds has grown to such proportion that the Hunt restricts its invitations to members, landowners, and house guests.[1]

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[1] Alexander Mackay-Smith, "Annual Roster," p. 27.

Middleburg Hunt, 1906-1971

The Middleburg Hunt, Middleburg, Virginia, in Loudoun County, was formed in 1906, during the dispute betreen Townsend of the Orange County Hunt and Smith of the Piedmont. Higginson describes the origin of the Middleburg Hunt in the following manner:[2]

> In the spring of 1906 there was a good deal of controversy between Mr. Harry W. Smith, M.F.H. of the Grafton, and Mr. John R. Townsend, M.F.H. of the Orange County, with kennels at The Plains, Virginia, as to who should hunt the Middleburg country the following season, Mr. Smith's claims being backed by the Piedmont Hunt, which had always hunted over the district. Mr. Townsend, however, eventually got the better of the dispute and installed part of the Orange County pack at Middleburg with Mr. Percy Evans as Deputy Master. During the season of 1906, The Plains country and the Middleburg country were hunted in this manner, and the Orange County showed very satisfactory sport at both places.
>
> In 1907, Mr. Evans resigning his office as Deputy Master, Mr. Townsend took up the Mastership himself, leaving Claude Hatcher, the huntsman, in charge of the Middleburg pack, which also hunted the Piedmont country. This courtesy was extended by Mr. R. Hunter Dulany, to whom the hereditary title to the Piedmont Mastership had descended on the death of his father, Colonel Richard H. Dulany.

Samuel P. Fred served as the only M.F.H. from 1908 until 1912, when the Hunt was reorganized with D. C. Sands as Master. Because the pack was severely inadequate, Joseph B. Thomas, one of the strongest promoters of the American foxhound, began to lend financial aid to the Middleburg Hunt. Thomas assembled his own pack of hounds at his Huntland Kennels which were adjacent to the Piedmont Hunt. The same year that Mr. Sands became M.F.H. of Middleburg, Mr. Thomas offered to kennel any of his hounds. Since Mr. Sands was also Master of the Piedmont, he welcomed the offer.[1]

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[1] Alexander Mackay-Smith, "Annual Roster," p. 27.

[2] Higginson and Chamberlain, Hunting, pp. 279-280.

By 1915, Thomas had financial control of both hunts and asked Mr. Sands to relinquish his Mastership of the Piedmont and serve only as Master of the Middleburg. Mr. Sands took great offense, resigning from both hunts and from his Presidency of the American Foxhound Club.[2] During the season of 1915 to 1916, Mr. Thomas was Master of both hunts. During the following season Middleburg was without a Master. Mr. Sands was Acting Master for the season of 1917 to 1918 and was listed as the Master in 1919. That same year Mr. Thomas resigned from the Piedmont in the Spring and Mr. Sands again resigned as Master of the Middleburg.[3]

The corporation of Piedmont Middleburg Foxhounds, Incorporated, was formed in an effort to continue hunting in the Piedmont and Middleburg countries. Dr. A. C. Randolph was appointed as Master, but the arrangement did not suit the foxhunters in the area and they insisted that the Piedmont be reorganized as a separate pack. Dr. Randolph retained

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[1] Joseph B. Thomas, Hounds and Hunting, p. 119.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Denison B. Hull, Thoughts on American Foxhunting, p. 116.

Mastership of the Middleburg until D. C. Sands resumed leadership in 1921.[1] Mr. Sands succeeded in building a successful pack and remained M.F.H. until 1954.

From 1932-1946, Miss Charlotte Noland, founder of the Foxcroft School for Girls in the State of Virginia, was Joint-Master with Sands, and from 1946-1953, Newell J. Ward, of the Prudential Life Insurance family, shared responsibility with Sands.[2]

Since 1953 Newell J. Ward, Jr., has been the Master of the pack. He and Mr. Sands have issued drafts of hounds to more than forty-two organized hunts.[3] The Hunt currently maintains forty couple of American hounds and hunts on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. It has a membership of sixty-three persons, composed of thirteen men and fifty women.[4]

Casanova Hunt, 1909-1971

The Casanova Hunt, Casanova, Virginia, was established in 1909 and recognized in 1910. The origin of the hunt is described as follows:[5]

> The Casanova Hunt, though never a strong organization financially, has been rich in the true spirit

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[1] Denison B. Hull, Thoughts on American Foxhunting, p. 116.

[2] A. Henry Higginson, Try Back, p. 74.

[3] ________, Foxhound Kennel Stud Book of America, Vol. V-XI (Virginia: Whittiet and Shepperson), p. 6.

[4] Middleburg Hunt, Questionnaire mailed by the investigator, May 13, 1971.

[5] Higginson and Chamberlain, Hunting, p. 294.

> of sport, which is typical of all hunting countries. It had its birth before an open fire at "Creedmoor," the home of E. Nelson, Esq., where there was gathered one day, early in the winter of 1910, a little group of men and women just in from a day's sport in the open. Then and there a plan was made for the formation of the new Hunt, ways and means discussed for its maintenance, and before many weeks had passed the Casanova Hunt was an established fact.

Harry L. Edmonds, Esq., was the first M.F.H. of the Hunt, serving from 1910-1920. Little else can be found about the history. In 1925, the Casanova Hunt was temporarily disbanded, and the country was taken over by the Warrenton Hunt. After two seasons of inactivity, the Hunt was reorganized with Miss Charlotte St. G. Nourse acting as M.F.H. At that time Harry L. Edmonds, the former M.F.H., assumed responsibility for the drag pack. Between 1927 and 1970, M.F.H.'s were: Miss Charlotte St. G. Nourse, 1927-1932; Mr. William W. Sprague, 1932-1933; James M. Hibbard and Harry Lee Smith, 1932-1934; Mr. J. Chauncy Williams, 1934-1935; Miss Dorothy V. Montgomery, 1935-1942; Mr. and Mrs. William W. Gulick, 1942-1952; Mr. John C. Hopewell and Mr. Charles B. Tompkins, 1952-1954; Mr. Charles B. Tompkins, 1954-1958; Mr. Charles B. Tompkins and Mr. Kenneth J. Edwards, 1958-1961; Mr. Kenneth J. Edwards, 1961, 1963; Mr. Charles B. Tompkins, 1963-1968; Mr. William W. Gulick, 1968-1969; Mr. William W. Gulick and Captain Ian J. W. Benson, 1969-1970.[1]

At present, the Joint-Masters are W. W. Gulick of Warrenton, Virginia, and Robert Burneston of Catlett, Virginia.

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[1] Baily's Hunting Directory, 1970-1971, p. 252.

The Hunt maintains ten couple of American foxhounds, one and one-half couple of crossbred, and one-half couple of English hounds.[1]

Foxhunting in Maryland

A study of Table 5 (page 100) reveals that four hunts were founded in Maryland before 1890, none of which are still active in 1971. Two of the hunts--Albemarle Hounds, 1841-1948, and Elkridge Hunt, 1878-1938, not only existed more than fifty years but were extremely influential in the promotion of the sport in their state. The other two hunts disbanded in 1916.

During the decade from 1890-1899, three hunts were founded and none were disbanded, resulting in a total of seven hunts active at that time. Of the new hunts, one--Green Spring Valley Hounds, 1892-1971--is still active in 1971, while the other two disbanded in 1916.

During the decade from 1900-1909, little change took place in the growth and development of foxhunting in Maryland. One club, which endured until 1916, was founded and none were disbanded.

The adverse influence of World War I upon foxhunting is revealed by the six hunts disbanded in the decade from 1910-1919. A study of the table at the end of the chapter which lists all of the hunts of Maryland in chronological

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[1] Alexander Mackay-Smith, "Annual Roster," p. 29

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF HUNTS FOUNDED, DISBANDED, AND ACTIVE IN MARYLAND LISTED BY DECADES

Item	Before 1890	1890-1899	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-Present	Total
Number founded	4	3	1	4	5	10	0	1	1	29
Number disbanded	0	0	0	6	1	4	5	2	1	19*
Number Active	4	7	8	12	11	20	16	12	10	--
Number existing in 1971	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	1	1	8
Number enduring 50 years or more	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
Number enduring 25-49 years	2	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	8
Number enduring 15-24 years	0	2	1	1	2	3	0	1	0	9
Number enduring less than 10 years	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	6

*Disbanded date for one hunt is unknown. Correct number is 18.

order reveals that exactly one-half of the hunts founded before 1912 disbanded in 1916. Four new hunts were organized, however, two of which endured over fifty years and are still active in 1971: Potomac Hunt, 1910-1971, and Foxcatcher Hounds, 1912-1971.

During the decade from 1920-1929, five new hunts were organized, one of which disbanded in 1928, reflecting perhaps the influence of the great depression. The other new hunts disbanded in 1938, 1942, and 1954.

The decade from 1930-1939 may be singled out as the period of greatest growth, with ten new clubs organized, only four disbanded, and a total of twenty, the highest number in the history of Maryland, active at some time during the decade.

The decade from 1940-1949 marks the beginning of the decline of foxhunting in Maryland with five hunts disbanding, undoubtedly because of World War II, and no new hunts being organized. It was during this period that the famous Albemarle Hounds, which had been in existence 107 years, was disbanded. Only sixteen hunts remained active.

During the decade from 1950-1959, only twelve hunts remained active. Two were disbanded, and one was founded which remains in existence today.

In the years from 1960 to the present, only ten hunts have remained active, one of which was founded in 1963. The oldest hunts still in existence in Maryland

and those which are reported in this chapter are as follows: Green Spring Valley Hounds, 1892-1971; Elkridge-Harford Hunt, 1934-1971; Potomac Hunt, 1910-1971; and Foxcatcher Hounds, 1912-1971.

Green Spring Valley Hunt, 1892-1971

The oldest hunt of Maryland which exists in the present day is the Green Spring Valley Hunt in Glyndon, Maryland, founded in 1892 by a group of business men from Baltimore.[1] Redmond Stewart, an Englishman, was M.F.H. from 1892-1914.[2] Most dramatic of the episodes in the Hunt's early history was its participation with five other hunts in the trials held between reputable American and English packs of hounds in 1902. The Green Spring Valley Hounds were so evenly matched against the American hounds of the Aiken Hunt that the judges divided the $1,000 prize between the two Hunts.[3]

M.F.H.'s who served between 1914 and 1925 were Benjamin H. Brewster, Jr., S. Bonsal White, Janon Fisher, Jr., and George Brown, Jr.[4] The tremendous growth of the Green Spring Valley Hunt resulted in the establishment of new stables and kennels in Worthington Valley in 1925, when Daniel Baugh Brewster became Master.[1]

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[1] Colonel John E. Rossell, Organized Hunts in America (Baltimore, Md.: The Sporting Press, 1955), p. 18.

[2] Ibid.

[3] A. Henry Higginson, Try Back, p. 28.

[4] Colonel John E. Rossell, Ibid., p. 19.

M.F.H.'s who served during the following three decades are described in the passage below:[2]

> Mr. Frank A. Bonsal, Jr. was Master for five years, first alone and then jointly with Mr. John K. Shaw, Jr., who carried on alone after Mr. Bonsal's resignation. Messrs. Stuart S. Janney, Jr. and George G. Carey, Jr. were joint masters for two seasons and Miss Grace C. Miller carried through the war period with Otis Hayes as huntsman.
>
> Mr. Janney returned for a year, after which Mr. Shaw is due credit for bringing Green Spring up to high standards in the post war era. He established the hound breeding program which is still being followed. He brought from Virginia, Leslie Grimes, who is still professional huntsman.

Other former Masters of the Green Spring Valley Hunt were J. Fife Symington, Jr., and Lawrason Riggs, 1949-1952; Hugh J. O'Donovan, 1952-1954; H. Robertson Fenwick, 1954-1961; H. Robertson Fenwick and Stuart S. Janney, 1961-1965; J. Fife Symington, Jr., and Mrs. Richard N. Hackson, Jr., 1965-1969.[3]

The Joint-Masters in 1971 are Mrs. Richard N. Jackson of Upperco, Maryland, and Mr. Cary W. Jackson of Towson, Maryland. They follow thirty-five couple of cross-bred hounds, seven and one-half couple of American hounds, and nine couple of English hounds. The Hunt goes out on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday and hunts only the live fox.[4]

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[1] Colonel John E. Rossell, Organized Hunts, p. 19.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Baily's Hunting Directory, 1970-1971, p. 260

[4] Alexander Mackay-Smith, "Annual Roster," p. 33.

Elkridge-Harford Hunt, 1934-1971

Although not recognized until 1934, the Elkridge-Harford Hunt of Monkton, Maryland, can be traced back to the founding of the Elkridge Hunt in 1878 and the Harford Hunt in 1912, giving the present Hunt a continuous history of ninety-three years.

Murray Hanson was the first M.F.H. of the Elkridge Hunt which maintained its kennels at Elkridge, which is now in Howard County. Another early M.F.H. was E. Swann Latrobe. In 1880, George S. Brown became president of the club, and a year later his son, Alexander Brown, became Master. Hubbard points out that the great-great-grandchildren of the elder Mr. Brown are now hunting with the Elkridge-Harford Hounds.

During Brown's tenure as Master, the kennels were moved to his estate in Baltimore County. Brown was apparently an excellent historian as indicated in this description of primary sources of data:[1]

> Mr. Brown's scrap book is still in existence. It contains the Constitution of the Club, early fixture cards and clippings from contemporary newspapers. One of the early meeting places was at Washington Monument in Baltimore City and they hacked from there the most incredible distance to hunt. In fact, they traveled all over the state, carrying horses and hounds on boats and trains much greater distances to fox hunt than most people do today even with modern transportation. On the same fixture card they had meets as far as seventy-five miles apart.

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[1] Alexander Mackay-Smith, "Annual Roster," p. 33.

In 1919 the Elkridge Kennels were again moved, this time to the Dulaney Valley Pike above Townson. M.F.H.'s in the 1920-s were T. Courtenay Jenkins and Howard Bruce. By 1934, however, the countryside around Townson was so urbanized that only a small area could be hunted; the Club therefore merged with the Harford Hunt,[1] which at that time had been in existence for twenty-two years.

The early history of the Harford Hunt, founded in 1912, parallels that of the Green Spring Valley Hunt, which hunted the Hartford countryside under the leadership of Redmond Stewart, M.F.H.[2] In 1912, Stewart's brother-in-law, Frank A. Bonsal, purchased a farm in Harford and began to hunt the countryside with fifteen couple of hounds presented to him by Stewart.[3]

The Harford hunting country was finally officially ceded to Bonsal in 1912 with the agreement that the Green Spring Hounds could be hunted there two weeks in each season and the Green Spring members could hunt there regardless of whose pack was going out.[4]

Bonsal remained M.F.H. from 1912 until his death from a fall in November, 1924.[5] Colonel John R. Valentine of Philadelphia, formerly M.F.H. of the Radnor Hunt, was

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[1] Colonel John F. Rossell, Organized Hunting, pp. 16-17.

[2] Ibid., p. 15.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Ibid.

Joint-Master from 1912-1925 and F. Ambrose Clark of Westbury, Long Island, was Joint-Master from 1921-1925.[1]

From 1925 until its merger with the Elkridge Hounds in 1934, the M.F.H.'s were Mrs. W. Goadby Loew and Harry I. Nicholas.[2] When the merger was finalized, the Elkridge hounds and hunters were moved to Harford, and Harvey Ladew became the first M.F.H. of the newly reorganized Elkridge-Harford Hounds.[3]

M.F.H.'s for the Elkridge-Harford Hounds since 1938 are as follows: Harvey Ladew and S. Bryce Wing, 1938-1939; Edward S. Voss, 1939-1953; Edward S. Voss and Louis Neilson, Jr., 1953-1955; Edward S. Voss and Dean Bedford, 1958-1963; Mrs. Dean Bedford, 1963-1966; Edward S. Voss, 1966-1968; Edward S. Voss and Cornelius N. Bliss, 1968-1969; and Cornelius N. Bliss, 1969-1970.[4]

In 1970, George C. Clement and Clinton F. Pitts, both of Monktown, Maryland, are the Joint Masters. The Hunt maintains thirty-seven couple of cross-bred hounds, two couple of English hounds, and one-half couple of American hounds.[5]

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[1] Colonel John F. Rossell, Organized Hunting, p. 16.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Baily's Hunting Directory, 1970-1971, p. 255.

[5] Elkridge-Harford Hunt Club, Questionnaire mailed by the investigator, May 13, 1971.

Potomac Hunt, 1910-1971

The Potomac Hunt, Potomac, Maryland, established in 1910, was the successor to the Riding and Hunt Club of Washington, D. C.,[1] which had its headquarters in what is now downtown Washington. Melvin Hazen, a commissioner of the District of Columbia, was the first M.F.H.[2] As the population increased in and around Wasnington, D. C., the Hunt was forced to become a drag pack and, later, in 1930, to move its kennels to Bradley Farms in Maryland where there was more open territory.[3] In 1934, the kennels were moved again, this time to Freres Farm, the property of General Harry H. Semmes.[4]

Early M.F.H.'s were Major W. M. Grimes, Major Wilfred M. Blunt, Dr. Fred F. Sanderson, and General Harry H. Semmes, who served until World War II.[5]

Not until 1938 did the hunt actually become called the Potomac Hunt.[6] In 1945 new kennels were built and the clubhouse remodeled.[7] Other M.F.H.'s have been General Harry H. Semmes and Ralph P. Couselman; Marshall O. Exnicios; Dr. James N. Greear, Jr., 1947-1950; Ralph Counselman, 1950-1951; A. G. Earnest, 1951-1955; Judge Richmond B. Keech, 1955-1956;

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[1] Potomac Hunt, Questionnaire mailed by the investigator, May 13, 1971.

[2] Colonel John E. Rossell, Organized Hunts, p. 23.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Ibid. [5] Ibid. [6] Ibid. [7] Ibid.

Judge Richmond Keech and Samuel E. Bogley, 1956-1957; Judge Richmond Keech, 1957-1958; Samuel Bogley, 1958-1959; William E. Carroll, 1959-1966; John A. Kneipp, M. D., and N. Dowd, 1968-1970.[1]

The Master of the Potomac is currently Mr. Valentine C. Wilson of Rockville, Maryland. The Hunt supports twenty-four and one-half couple of American hounds and hunts on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.[2]

Foxcatcher Hounds, 1912-1971

The Foxcatcher Hounds of Fair Hill, Maryland, were founded by William du Pont, Jr., in 1912, at the age of sixteen. When he first formed his pack of hounds they were named the Montpelier Hounds after his father's estate, Montpelier,[3] which had once been the home of James Madison. The name was changed to Foxcatcher in 1919, when the original pack was divided between him and his sister.

The Foxcatcher Hounds, founded as a private pack, remains the property of the du Pont family as indicated by the M.F.H.'s over the years: William du Pont, Jr., 1912-1940; William du Pont, Jr., and J. K. Johnston, 1940-1951; William du Pont, Jr., 1951-1954; William du Pont, Jr., and

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[1] Baily's Hunting Directory, 1970-1971, p. 282.

[2] Alexander Mackay-Smith, "Annual Roster," p. 41.

[3] Higginson and Chamberlain, Hunting, p. 284.

Miss Patricia du Pont, 1954-1959; William du Pont, Jr., and Mrs. J. H. Tyler McConnell, 1959-1964.[1]

The unusual countryside purchased and hunted by the du Ponts is described as follows:

> Later he searched for a new country and finally about 1926, rented a farm near Fair Hill, Maryland, to try it out. He liked the location and began to buy land in that area and recorded the country in 1927. Now he grazes beef cattle over most of the seven thousand acres he owns and hunts over that and the surrounding territory. Some of it is in Pennsylvania, but hounds rarely run more than two miles over the line. Occasionally they run a fox into Delaware but most of the hunting is done in the North East corner of Cecil County, Maryland.

The current M.F.H. is Mrs. J. H. Tyler McConnell of Greenville, Delaware. The Hunt maintains twenty-five couple of American foxhounds and goes out on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.[2]

Foxhunting in Delaware

The history of foxhunting in Delaware can be depicted easily in tabular form since only three hunts comprise this history. A study of Tables 6 and 7 reveals that no new hunt has been organized since 1928; that the years between 1920 and 1950 were the period of greatest popularity for foxhunting; and that all hunts in Delaware have always been in Wilmington.

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[1] Colonel John E. Rossell, *Organized Hunts*, p. 20.

[2] Alexander Mackay-Smith, "Annual Roster," p. 31.

TABLE 6

NUMBER OF HUNTS FOUNDED, DISBANDED, AND ACTIVE IN DELAWARE LISTED BY DECADE

Item	Before 1890	1890-1899	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-Present	Total
Number founded	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Number disbanded	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Number active	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	-
Number still existing in 1971	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Number enduring 50 years or more	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE 7

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN DELAWARE PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

Date	Number of Years in Existence	Hunt	City	Described in Chapter
1893-1916	23	Southside Foxhunting Club	Wilmington	---
1921-1971	50	#*Vicmead Hunt	Wilmington	Yes
1928-1948	20	Dilwyne Hunts	Wilmington	---

*Hunts in existence through 1970-1971
#Reply received from questionnaire

Delaware's first organized hunt was the Southside Foxhunting Club of Wilmington, Delaware, in 1893.[1] The state has had a total of three hunts in its foxhunting history, all of which have been located in the city of Wilmington. The second hunt to be founded in the state and the only hunt presently in existence is the Vicmead Hunt which was formed in 1921.[2] The last hunt to be organized was the Dilwyne Hunt which was formed in 1928 and lasted until 1948.

Vicmead Hunt, 1921-1971

The Vicmead Hunt had its beginning in 1920 by a group consisting of Mrs. Victor du Pont, Mrs. Holiday Meeds,

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[1] Mrs. Miriam Meacham, private research, April, 1971.

[2] Alexander Mackay-Smith, "Annual Roster," p. 46.

Henry B. Thompson, Norman F. Rude, A. Felix du Pont, E. C. McCune, and John B. Bird.[1] The name of the Hunt was compounded from the initials of the ladies' names. The Vicmead was an outgrowth of the Bridle Path Club of Wilmington, Delaware. In 1921, Edmund C. McCune became Master and held his office until 1929. He was succeeded by J. Simpson Dean under whom Charlie Carver took over as huntsman in 1938. Mr. Carver has been acclaimed as the greatest huntsman and breeder of pack hounds in the history of the American foxhound.[2] Mr. Carver continued to hunt with the Vicmead until he resigned in 1946 after nearly forty years of service as a professional huntsman.

J. Simpson Dean served as M.F.H. through 1952 except for a term of active duty during World War II. Subsequent Masters include Mrs. Henry B. du Pont, 1952-1959; Mrs. Richard C. du Pont, 1959-1963; and Mrs. W. S. Carpenter since 1965.[3] The Hunt maintains sixteen and one-half couple of cross-bred hounds.[4] It is one of the few hunts in which the men outnumber the women according to membership. There are twenty-six men and twenty-four women.[5]

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[1] Colonel John E. Rossell, Organized Hunts, p. 49.

[2] Alexander Mackay-Smith, The American Foxhound, 1747-1967 (Virginia: The American Foxhound Club, 1968), p. 234.

[3] Master of Foxhounds Association of America, Organized Hunts in America (Boston: A. T. Bliss and Co., 1955), p. 81.

[4] Alexander Mackay-Smith, "Annual Roster," p. 46.

[5] Vicmead Hunt, Questionnaire mailed by the investigator, May 13, 1971.

Current Status of Foxhunting in the Middle East

In order to obtain information concerning foxhunting in the Middle East during 1970, the investigator mailed questionnaires to the M.F.H.'s of all organized and registered hunts listed in the M.F.H.A. Handbook and in The Chronicle of the Horse. Of the 29 questionnaires mailed, 19 or 70 per cent were filled in and returned, providing the data presented in this section of the chapter.

Approximately 1,407 persons are members of organized hunts in the Middle East. Of this number, 656 are men and 751 are women. The age groups into which the hunt members fall, presented in rank order according to size, are as follows: ages 41-60, 384 members; ages 21-40, 336 members; ages under 21, 281 members; and ages over 60, 201 members.

The occupations of the hunt members, presented in rank order according to size, are as follows: Business, 352; Retired, 114; Law, 88; Farmer/Rancher, 77; Medicine and Health Allied Fields, 66; and Other, 9. The "Other" includes Students, Housewives, Pony Club members, and Armed Services.

Concerning changing trends in the size of membership of hunts, the following information was given for each period:

1921-1940. Membership of six hunts increased, while there was no decrease in any hunts.

1941-1960. Membership of thirteen hunts increased, while membership of four hunts decreased and seven remained the same.

1961-1970. Membership of nine hunts increased, while membership of four hunts remained the same.

It may be concluded from these data that an increasing number of persons are participating in hunts each year.

Concerning the effects of urbanization upon foxhunting the following list, presented in rank order, shows the number of hunts influenced by various factors:

Suburbs	12 hunts
Barbed Wire	8 hunts
Limited Access Highways	8 hunts
Inflation	8 hunts
Jets, Airplanes	5 hunts
Conflicting Social and/or Professional Activities	4 hunts
Other	4 hunts
Railroads	3 hunts

Factors specified within the "Other" category by the Masters were the agricultural shift away from grain creating a deficient feed supply, Population Growth, and High Speed, Secondary Roads.

Concerning the number of persons comprising the staffs of the hunts in the Middle East, 66 were men and 19 were women. It should be remembered that the staff of a hunt includes the M.F.H., Huntsman, Field Master, Secretary, and Whippers-In. The average number of persons comprising the staff for each hunt was four.

Concerning the local events or clubs that are used to help promote interest in foxhunting, the following list, presented in rank order, shows the number of hunts which use each event or club:

Pony Club	17 hunts
Horse Shows	15 hunts
Hunter Trials	13 hunts
Point to Points	13 hunts
Race Meetings	10 hunts
Equestrian Club/Teams	7 hunts

Concerning methods of financial support, the following list, presented in rank order, shows the number of hunts which used each method of financial support:

Hunt Balls	13 hunts
Horse Shows	10 hunts
Point to Points	9 hunts
Hunter Trials	8 hunts
Other	6 hunts
Race Meetings	2 hunts
Pace Events	1 hunt

The factors specified within the "Other" category by the Masters were Dues, Polo, Club Parties, One Day Events, Rummage Sales, and Auctions.

Upon the basis of the findings of this questionnaire, it may be concluded that men outnumber women in positions of leadership; the largest number of followers fall within the ages 41-60; the most common occupation of foxhunters in the Middle East is business; membership has steadily increased since 1921; the primary effects of urbanization upon foxhunting in the Middle East have been suburbs, barbed wire, inflation, and limited access highways; four is the average number of persons on each staff; the Pony Club is the most used method of promoting interest in foxhunting; and hunt balls are the popular method of financial support.

Summary

The summary of foxhunting in Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware is presented in Tables 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 which follow. Foxhunting experienced its greatest popularity in these states from 1930-1939. Since that time the number of hunts in existence has steadily decreased.

TABLE 8

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN VIRGINIA PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	Date	Number of Years in Existence	Hunt	City or County	Described in Chapter
#*1.	1840-1971	131	Piedmont Foxhounds	Upperville	Yes
2.	1840-1931	91	Edge Hill Hunt	Aglett	--
3.	1854-1916	62	Charlottsville	Charlotts-ville	--
4.	1858-1934	76	Mr. Winston's Hunt	Midlothian	--
#*5.	1887-1971	84	Warrenton Hunt	Warrenton	Yes
*6.	1887-1971	84	Deep Run Hunt	Manakin	Yes
#*7.	1888-1971	83	Blue Ridge Hunt	Boyce	Yes
8.	1889-1916	27	West End Fox Club	Lynchburg	--
9.	1893-1916	23	Chantilly Hunt Club	Chantilly	--
*10.	1894-1971	77	Loudoun Hunt	Leesburg	Yes
11.	1895-1916	21	Fort Meyer Hunt Club	Fort Meyers	--
12.	1896-1916	21	Pine Hill Hunt Club	Front Royal	--
*13.	1896-1971	75	Keswick Hunt	Keswick	Yes
14.	1901-1916	15	Varina Hunt Club	Richmond	--
15.	1902-1916	15	Tomahawk Hunt	Orange County	--

*Hunts in existence through 1970-1971
#Reply received from questionnaire

TABLE 8--Continued

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN VIRGINIA PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	Date	Number of Years in Existence	Hunt	City or County	Described in Chapter
#*16.	1903-1971	68	Orange County Hunt	The Plains	Yes
17.	1903-1916	13	Riverside Hunt	Petersburg	--
18.	1904-1934	30	Albermarle County Hunt	Charlottsville	--
19.	1904-1916	12	Mr. Maddux's Hounds	Warrenton	--
20.	1905-1916	11	Blue Run Hounds	Charlottsville	--
21.	1905-1952	47	Carter Hounds	Orange	--
#*22.	1906-1971	65	Middleburg Hunt	Middleburg	Yes
23.	1908-1916	8	Mr. Okie's Hunt	Fauquier	--
*24.	1909-1971	62	Casanova Hunt	Casanova	Yes
#*25.	1911-1971	60	Bull Run Hunt	Manassas	Yes
26.	1919-1930	11	Mr. Thomas's Hunt	Delaplane	--
27.	1920-1949	29	Cobbler Hunt	Delaplane	--
*28.	1924-1971	47	Montpelier Hunt	Montpelier	--
*29.	1924-1971	47	Old Dominion Hounds	Orlean	Yes
30.	1924-1931	7	Mr. Larrabee's Hunt	Warrenton	--
#*31.	1926-1971	45	Rappahannock Hunt	Sperryville	--
#*32.	1927-1971	44	Fairfax Hunt	Sunset Hill	Yes

*Hunts in existence through 1970-1971
#Reply received from questionnaire

TABLE 8--Continued

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN VIRGINIA PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	Date	Number of Years in Existence	Hunt	City or County	Described in Chapter
33.	1927-1953	26	Princes Anne Hunt	Princess Anne	--
34.	1929-1950	21	Meander Hounds	Locust Dale	--
#*35.	1929-1971	42	Farmington Hunt	Charlottsville	--
#*36.	1930-1971	41	Glenmore Hunt	Staunton	Yes
37.	1930-1933	3	Culpepper Hunt	Culpepper	--
38.	1931-1953	22	Green Mountain Hounds	Esmont	--
39.	1931-1936	5	Prince William County Hunt	Haymarket	--
40.	1931-1934	2	Fredericksburg Hunt Club	Fredericksburg	--
41.	1932-1943	11	Bath County Hunt	Hot Springs	--
42.	1932-1936	4	Whitefront Hunt Club	Falls Church	--
43.	1935-1945	10	Fort Belvoir Hunt	Fort Belvoir	--
44.	1938-1945	7	Rock Hill Hounds	Front Royal	--
#*45.	1941-1971	30	Bedford County Hunt	Bedford	Yes
*46.	1947-1971	24	Rockbridge Hunt	Lexington	--
47.	1952-1955	3	Hazelmere	Boston	--

*Hunts in existence through 1970-1971
#Reply received from questionnaire

TABLE 8--Continued.

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN VIRGINIA PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	Date	Number of Years in Existence	Hunt	City or County	Described in Chapter
*48.	1959-1971	12	Rapidan Hunt	Rapidan	--
49.	-----1930	?	Mr. McCarty's Hunt	Delaplane	--

*Hunts in existence through 1970-1971
#Reply received from questionnaire

TABLE 9

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN MARYLAND PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	Date	Number of Years in Existence	Hunt	City or County	Described in Chapter
1.	1841-1918	107	Albermarle Hounds	Afton	--
2.	1878-1916	38	Annapolis Riding Club Hunt	Annapolis	--
3.	1878-1934	56	Elkridge Hunt (see 1934, Elkridge-Harford Hunt)	Woodbrook	Yes
4.	1885-1916	31	Cherry Chase Hunt	Washington	--
*5.	1892-1971	79	Green Spring Valley Hounds	Glyndon	Yes

*Hunts in existence through 1970-1971
#Reply received from questionnaire

TABLE 9--Continued

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN MARYLAND PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	Date	Number of Years in Existence	Hunt	City or County	Described in Chapter
6.	1897-1916	19	Towson Hunt Club	Towson	--
7.	1898-1916	18	Patapsco Hunt	Howard County	--
8.	1904-1916	12	Anne Arundel Hunt Club	Annapolis	--
*9.	1910-1971	61	Potomac Hunt	Potomac	Yes
10.	1910-1916	6	Riding and Hunt Club	Potomac	--
*11.	1912-1971	59	Foxcatcher Hounds	Fair Hill	Yes
12.	1912-1934	22	Harford Hunt (see 1934, Elkridge-Harford Hunt)	Harford County	Yes
13.	1922-1954	32	Abington Hills Hunt	Clarks	--
14.	1925-1928	3	Mr. Gregory's Hunt	Kent	--
15.	1927-1938	11	Antietam Hunt	Hagerstown	--
16.	1927-1934	7	Corsica Hunts	Queen Anne County	--
17.	1929-1942	13	Wicomico Hunt	Salisbury	--
*18.	1930-1971	41	Howard County Hunt	Glenelg	--
19.	1930-1945	15	Queen Anne's County Hounds	Centerville	--

*Hunts in existence through 1970-1971
#Reply received from questionnaire

TABLE 9--Continued.

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN MARYLAND PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	Date	Number of Years in Existence	Hunt	City or County	Described in Chapter
20.	1930-1967	37	Redland Hunt	Rockville	--
#*21.	1931-1971	40	Mr. Hubbard's Kent County Hounds	Chertertown	--
22.	1933-1945	12	Wythemore Hounds	Glen Arm	--
#*23.	1934-1971	37	Elkridge-Harford Hunt	Monktown	Yes
24.	1935-----	?	St. Margaret's Club	Annapolis	--
25.	1936-1958	22	Carrolton Hounds	Westminister	--
#*26.	1936-1971	35	Marlborough Hunt	Upper Marlborough	--
27.	1938-1945	7	Manor Hunt	Silver Spring	--
#*28.	1957-1971	14	Goshen Hunt	Oliney	--
*29.	1963-1971	8	New Market Hounds	New Market	--

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*Hunts in existence through 1970-1971
#Reply received from questionnaire

TABLE 10

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN DELAWARE PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	Date	Number of Years in Existence	Hunt	City or County	Described in Chapter
1.	1893-1916	23	Southside Foxhunting Club	Wilmington	--
#*2.	1921-1971	50	Vicmead Club	Wilmington	Yes
3.	1928-1948	20	Dilwyne Hunts	Wilmington	--

*Hunts in existence through 1970-1971
#Reply received from questionnaire

TABLE 11

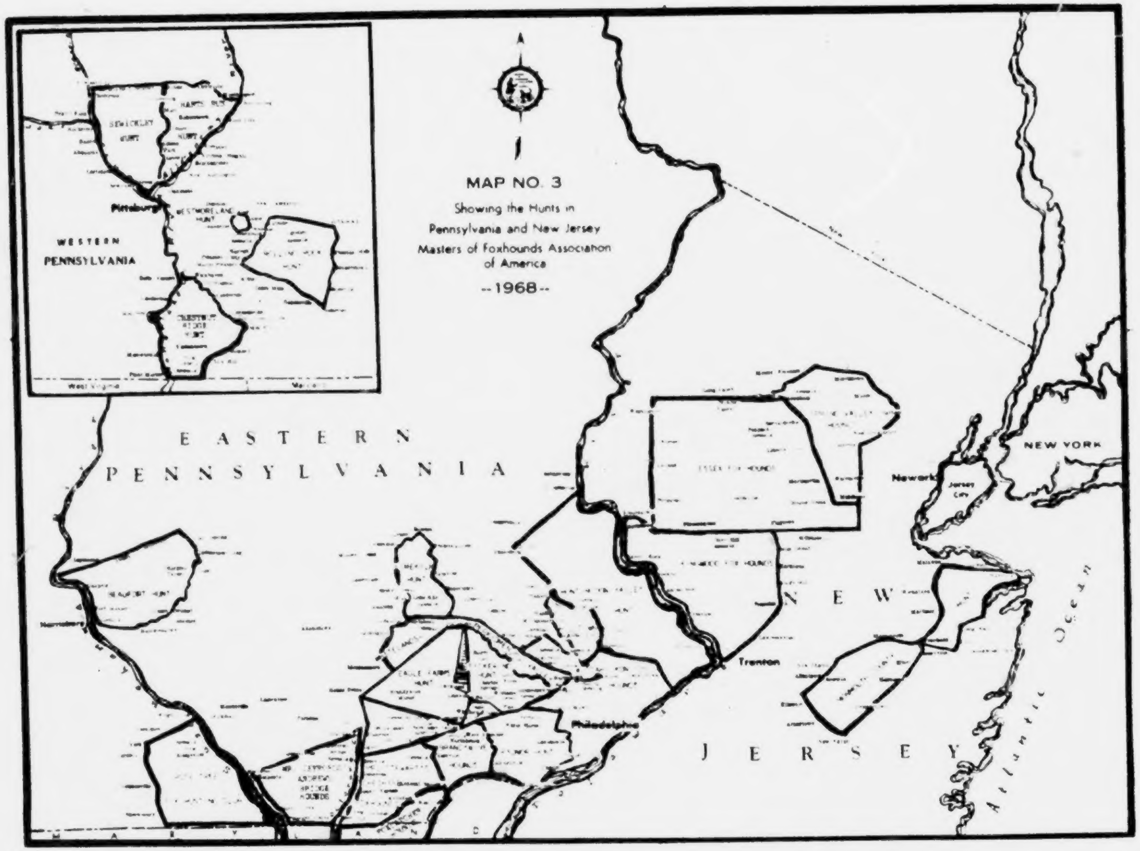
SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

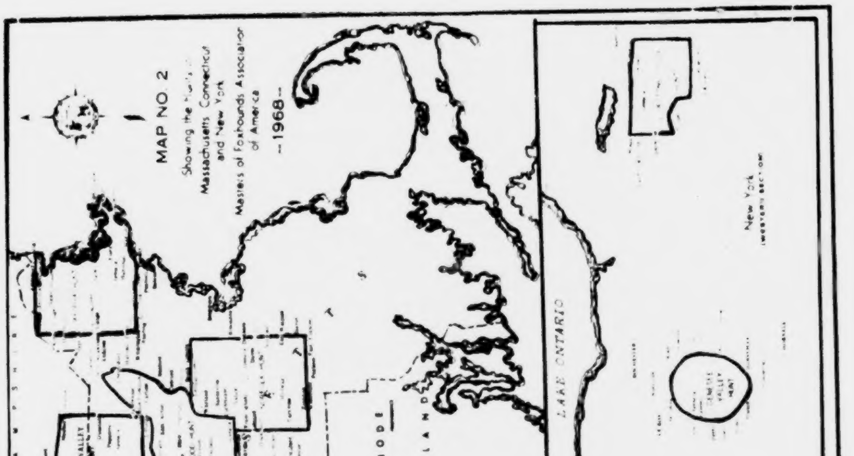
	Date	Number of Years in Existence	Hunt	City or County	Described in Chapter
1.	1894-1922	28	Washington Hunt	Washington, D. C.	--

TABLE 12

SUMMARY OF HUNTING IN WEST VIRGINIA

	Date	Number of Years in Existence	Hunt	City or County	Described in Chapter
1.	1928-1945	17	Kanawa Hunt	Charleston	--




MAP NO. 2
Showing the Hunts of
Massachusetts Connecticut
and New York
Masters of Foxhounds Association
of America
-1968-
VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASSACHUSETTS
RHODE ISLAND
CONNECTICUT
NEW YORK
NASHOBA VALLEY HUNT
LONG ISLAND
LAKE ONTARIO
New York
(Western Section)
GENESEE VALLEY HUNT

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CHAPTER V

THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF ORGANIZED FOXHUNTING IN THE NORTH EAST

For purposes of this study, the North East was defined as Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont, the combined area of which has a total number of forty hunts registered in 1971. Of these forty hunts, questionnaires were completed by nineteen M.F.H.'s. This chapter is based upon data obtained through these questionnaires supplemented by the information available in primary sources.

Throughout the history of organized foxhunting, 1840-1971, these states have promoted the growth and development of the sport through the 125 fox hunts which have been in existence at one time or another. These hunts are listed by chronological order at the end of this chapter. It is interesting to note that more fox hunts have been registered in the North East than in any other part of the country. This supremacy with respect to numbers began in the decade from 1890-1899 and has endured until the present day as revealed in Table 13 which depicts the number of clubs in existence in each

TABLE 13

THE GROWTH OF ORGANIZED FOXHUNTING IN THE UNITED STATES AS REVEALED BY THE NUMBER OF HUNTS IN EXISTENCE DURING EACH DECADE

DECADES	MIDDLE EAST	NORTH EAST	SOUTH	MIDWEST	CENTRAL STATES	WEST	TOTAL
1830-1839	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1840-1849	3	0	0	0	1	0	4
1850-1859	5	1	0	0	1	0	7
1860-1869	5	1	0	0	1	0	7
1870-1879	7	1	0	0	1	0	9
1880-1889	12	9	0	1	3	1	26
1890-1899	23	28	3	4	4	4	66
1900-1909	33	44	6	8	5	3	99
1910-1919	40	62	8	15	5	4	134
1920-1929	38	54	15	19	11	1	139
1930-1939	56	63	13	15	11	2	160
1940-1949	43	49	13	20	10	3	138
1950-1959	36	44	13	17	7	4	121
1960-1969	30	41	20	19	8	3	121
1970-1971	29	40	20	18	7	3	117

part of the country decade by decade. It can be generalized, therefore, that while the combined areas of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware were the mecca of foxhunting during the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries that the North East--and mainly Pennsylvania--is the undisputed leader of foxhunting in twentieth century America.

A study of Table 13 reveals a steady increase in the number of fox hunts registered by the North East in every decade from 1850 through 1939, with the decade from 1930-1939 supposedly the era during which foxhunting experienced its greatest popularity. It can be generalized from the Table that neither the Great Depression nor the several wars before World War II greatly affected the popularity of foxhunting in the North East. The decrease from sixty-three hunts in the decade from 1930-1939 to forty-nine hunts in the decade from 1940-1949 shows the adverse effects of World War II on hunting. The continued decline in the popularity of hunting from 1940-1949 is usually attributed to the effects of urbanization, overpopulation, inflation, limited access highways, and expanding commerical transportation.

Table 14 reveals that the greatest growth in foxhunting, as measured by the number of new hunts registered, occurred in the decades from 1900 through 1940 during which eighty-five new hunts were registered for the first time.

TABLE 14

NUMBER OF HUNTS FOUNDED AND DISBANDED PRESENTED BY DECADES FOR THE NORTH EAST

STATE	BEFORE 1890	1890-1899	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1971	TOTAL	STILL IN EXIST.
Pennsylvania*1											19
Founded	3	7	3	15	10	1	1	1	3	46	
Disbanded	0	0	0	13	3	6	1	4	0	27	
New York											9
Founded	4	3	3	2	11	4	0	0	1	28	
Disbanded	0	0	0	5	4	4	2	4	0	19	
Massachusetts*2											4
Founded	1	2	6	0	4	3	0	0	2	19	
Disbanded	0	0	0	6	1	3	4	1	0	15	

*1Founding date of five hunts is not known.

*2Founding date of one hunt is not known.

TABLE 14--Continued

STATE	BEFORE 1890	1890-1899	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1971	TOTAL	STILL IN EXIST.
Connecticut											3
Founded	0	1	0	1	5	5	1	0	0	13	
Disbanded	0	0	0	1	1	4	3	1	0	10	
New Jersey											4
Founded	1	3	4	2	1	1	0	0	1	13	
Disbanded	0	0	0	6	1	1	1	0	0	9	
Rhode Island											0
Founded	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Disbanded	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	
New Hampshire											0
Founded	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
Disbanded	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	

TABLE 14--Continued

STATE	BEFORE 1890	1890-1899	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1971	TOTAL	STILL IN EXIST.
Vermont											1
Founded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Disbanded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total											40
Founded	11	18	16	20	32	14	3	2	7	125	
Disbanded	0	0	0	35	10	18	11	10	1	85	
Active	9	28	44	62	54	63	49	41	40		

These figures would be misleading if one did not note that a total of seventy-four hunts were disbanded during those same decades, making the growth spurt appear somewhat less spectacular though nevertheless substantial. It appears that more hunts were disbanded during the era of World War I than any other time in history although the popularity of the sport was so great during 1910-1919 that twenty new hunts were registered in spite of the war. It is somewhat disheartening to the foxhunting enthusiast to note that since 1940 twenty-two hunts have been disbanded and only twelve new hunts have been registered. Table 14, like Table 13, appears to depict a decline in the popularity of foxhunting during contemporary times.

It is interesting to note, of the 125 hunts which have existed in the history of foxhunting in the North East, how many have endured 100 or more years, fifty or more years, et cetera. Table 15 presents this information for the North East.

Table 15 reveals that of the 125 hunts which have existed in the North East, 41 are still registered in 1971; 1 endured 100 or more years; 20 endured 50 or more years; 22 endured only 25-49 years; 37 endured less than 25 years; and 33 endured less than 10 years.

In the remainder of this chapter the history of foxhunting in each state comprising the North East area will be discussed. The history of foxhunting parallels

TABLE 15

NUMBER OF HUNTS FOUNDED IN THE NORTH EAST
BY DECADES AND NUMBER OF YEARS

ITEM	BEFORE 1890	1890-1899	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1971	SUM
Number founded	11	18	16	20	32	14	3	2	7	125
Number in existence by decade	9	28	44	62	54	63	49	44	41*	
Number still in existence	6	1	3	7	5	2	2	2	7	
Number enduring 100 years or more	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Number enduring 50 years or more	7	1	3	7	2	0	0	0	0	20
Number enduring 25-49 years	4	6	2	1	8	1	0	0	0	22
Number enduring less than 25 years	2	6	10	3	6	6	1	2	1	37
Number enduring less than 10 years	0	0	2	2	14	7	0	0	8	33

*Disbanded date for one hunt is unknown.

the growth, development, and influence of hunts within each state. Since a description of all 125 hunts in the North East area would be an almost insurmountable task, this chapter is limited to a description of those hunts in every state which endured fifty or more years and hence are assumed to have exerted a lasting influence. General background information will be given also with respect to the number of hunts registered for each state from 1890-1971, the decade during which these hunts were first organized, and the number of years they endured.

Foxhunting in Pennsylvania

A study of Table 16 reveals that three hunts were founded in Pennsylvania before 1890, two of which are still in existence in 1971 and will be described on pages 136 to 145 of this chapter: Rose Tree Foxhunting Club, 1859-1971, and Radnor Hunt, 1883-1971. The third hunt endured twenty-five or more years, disbanding in 1916; it is listed with pertinent information in a table at the end of the chapter.

During the decades from 1890-1899, seven hunts were founded and none were disbanded, resulting in a total of ten fox hunts active at the time. Of those founded, one--Brandywine Hounds, 1893-1971, is still active in 1971 and will be described on pages 145 to 146

TABLE 16

NUMBER OF HUNTS FOUNDED, DISBANDED, AND ACTIVE IN PENNSYLVANIA LISTED BY DECADES

ITEM	BEFORE 1890	1890-1899	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1971	SUM
Number founded	3	7	3	15	10	1	2	2	3	46
Number disbanded*	0	0	0	10	2	6	1	4	0	22
Number active	3	10	13	23	25	23	19	20	19	
Still exists in 1971	2	1	1	6	3	0	1	2	3	12
Endured 50 years or more	2	1	2	6	1	0	0	0	0	12
Endured 25-49 years	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
Endured less than 25 years	0	5	1	3	1	0	1	2	0	13
Endured less than 10 years	0	0	0	1	5	1	1	0	3	11

*Information not available concerning the year some of these hunts disbanded.

of this chapter. The remaining five hunts which endured twenty-five years or less all disbanded in 1916, at the onset of World War I. with one exception which disbanded in 1922; these hunts are listed in the table at the end of the chapter.

During the decade from 1900-1909, three hunts were founded and none disbanded, resulting in a total of thirteen active hunts at the time. Of the hunts founded, one--Chestnut Ridge Hunt, 1905-1971--is still active in 1971 and will be described in this chapter. The other two hunts, which disbanded in 1916 and 1954 respectively are listed in the table at the end of the chapter.

The decade from 1910-1919 may be singled out as the period during which more hunts were organized in Pennsylvania than any other time. It was also the period during which more hunts were disbanded than any other time. Twenty-three hunts were active at one time or another during the decade. It may be generalized from the table that, while World War I probably was the cause of the disbanding of thirteen clubs, the popularity of the sport was not greatly affected by the war. Of the fifteen clubs founded, the following six are still in existence and will be described in this chapter: Pickering Hunt, 1911-1971: Mister Stewart's Cheshire Hounds, 1912-1971; Huntingdon Valley Hunt, 1914-1971; Eagle Farms Hunt, 1915-1971; Westmoreland Hunt, 1916-1971;

and Mr. Jefford's Andrews Bridge Hounds, 1917-1971. Of the remaining nine hunts founded in this decade, information is not available for four clubs concerning the date of disbanding, three clubs endured less than twenty-five years, and one club endured less than ten years.

During the decade from the 1920-1929, ten clubs were founded and only two were disbanded. The era appears to be the time of greatest popularity for foxhunting in Pennsylvania as revealed by the fact that twenty-five hunts were active at one time or another. Of the ten hunts founded, three are still active in 1971; one--Rolling Rock Hunt, 1921-1971, endured fifty years and will be described in this chapter. The other hunts are listed in the table at the end of the chapter.

During the decade of 1930-1939, the era of the Great Depression, six hunts were disbanded and only one new hunt was organized, enduring exactly twenty-four years. From this decade onward a steady decline in the popularity of foxhunting can be noted by the decreasing number of active hunts.

During the decade of 1940-1949, two new hunts were organized and one was disbanded, resulting in a total of nineteen foxhunts active at one time or another. Of the two hunts founded, 1940-1949, one hunt is still active in 1971. One was disbanded, resulting in a total of twenty fox hunts which were active at one time or another.

During the decade of 1950-1959, two hunts were founded, both of which are still active in 1971. Four hunts were disbanded, resulting in a total of twenty fox hunts which were active at one time or another.

In the years from 1960 to the present, nineteen hunts have remained active in Pennsylvania, the same number as in the rivaling state of Virginia. Three new hunts were organized, all of which are active in 1971.

On the following pages are described hunts in Pennsylvania which have endured fifty or more years or which are illustrative of clubs founded during decades in which no hunt endured long enough to meet the criterion of fifty years.

Rose Tree Foxhunting Club--1859

The Rose Tree Foxhunting Club, now 112 years old, is the oldest hunt in the United States.[1] It is recognized also as the first subscription pack in this country whereas the Piedmont Foxhounds in Virginia is recognized as the first private pack to be registered.[2]

Located in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, near the cities of Media and York, the Rose Tree Club was named after the old Rose Tree Tavern which was built in the eighteenth century and served as a gathering place for sociable men.[1]

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[1] Darlington, *Foxhunting in Delaware County, Pennsylvania and Origin and History of the Rose Tree Foxhunting Club*, p. 47.

[2] Potts, *Foxhunting in America*, p. 38.

Formed in 1859 through the efforts of J. Howard Lewis, wealthy owner of a local paper mill, and George W. Hill,[2] a farmer, the Rose Tree Foxhunting Club is described as follows:[3]

> Every member of the club was an active and trained fox hunter, and being well qualified to hunt the hounds by practical experience, no master of hounds or huntsman was required. A whipper-in, Jim Miller (colored), was employed to bring back stray hounds, and he was a good and bold rider. The other members of the club, were Pratt Bishop, Thomas Bishop, Washington Bishop, Edward Howard, Edward Lewis, Edward E. Worrall, James G. Stacey, Gideon Malin, and John J. Rowland, for up to 1873 it had almost exclusively a Delaware County membership, Fairman Rogers and J. Edward Farnum, who joined before that date, both having residences in the county.
>
> The pack was made up of the hounds of Mr. Lewis and Mr. Darlington, and hounds furnished by the Bishops and by J. Morgan Baker, who put in a good red bitch named "May," making up about fifteen of as good and true hounds as ever ran a fox. These hounds were kenneled during the hunting season in an outbuilding attached to the old tavern barn.

In the early years of the Hunt the American hounds, which were the only type of hound used by the Rose Tree Club, were kenneled at the Inn only during the hunting season from November through March, with each owner keeping his hounds at home during the other months.[4]

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[1] Melnor, Memoirs of the Gloucester Foxhunting Club, p. 58.

[2] Darlington, Foxhunting in Delaware County, Pennsylvania and Origin and History of the Rose Tree Foxhunting Club, p. 25.

[3] Ibid., p. 26.

[4] Ibid., p. 33.

J. Howard Lewis remained president of the Rose Tree Club until 1873, and records describe in colorful language the many hunts enjoyed, including an annual Christmas hunt conducted by Mr. Lewis.[1]

In 1873, the Club was reorganized with a roster of twenty-three members, and the annual dues were established at $5.[2] The new charter members were: J. Howard Lewis, Henry E. Saulnier, Mark Pennell, George M. Lewis, Theodore Wright, Robert Ash, J. Edward Farnum, William I. Leiper, George W. Hill, Frederick Fairlamb, Edgar T. Miller, Samuel C. Lewis, William F. Mickey, William M. Lloyd, Andrew T. Walker, Fairman Rogers, Isaac M. Lewis, William H. Jenks, Albert P. Lewis, Edward Worth, and I. Lawrence Haldeman.[3] Thirteen new members were added in 1874 and an additional seven members were admitted in 1875 and 1876.[4]

In 1877, the Club reported a membership of thirty active hunting members and fourteen contributing members. The annual dues were increased to $10, with an initiation fee of $10. The by-laws limited membership to residents of Delaware and Chester Counties and Philadelphia.[5]

In 1881, the present clubhouse was erected, and on November 22, 1881, the Club was incorporated under the name of the "Rose Tree Foxhunting Club." The following passage cited the incorporators as:[1]

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[1] Ibid., p. 40. [2] Ibid., p. 52. [3] Ibid. [4] Ibid., p. 53.

[5] Ibid.

> Fairman Rogers, A. J. Cassatt, George W. Hill, J. Howard Lewis, Henry E. Saulnier, Sammuel C. Lewis, J. Edward Farnum, Rush S. Huidekoper, J. Mitchell Baker, Moncure Robinson, Jr., William H. Corlies, George M. Lewis, and George E. Darlington; and the Board of Directors named in the Charter were: George W. Hill, J. Howard Lewis, Henry E. Saulnier, and William H. Corlies. Under the by-laws, the following officers were elected: President, George W. Hill; Vice-Presidents, Henry E. Saulnier and J. Howard Lewis; and Secretary and Treasurer, William H. Corlies. The by-laws called for the selection of a Master of Hounds, but stipulated that the President may hold the office of Master of Hounds, and the Secretary that of Treasurer, and Mr. Hill acted both as President and Master of Hounds. The membership was limited to one hundred, including active and contributing.

In 1882, the Club's roster consisted of sixty members.[2]

The Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia, on March 22, 1877, printed a long and detailed description of a hunt, excerpts of which are presented below:[3]

> The extent to which fox hunting is carried on near Philadelphia may be shown from the fact that at a hunt that started from the Rose Tree on Inauguration day (March 5th), there were in the meet nearly 100 hunters and 133 hounds.
>
> Wishing to get an insight into the manner of conducting a hunt, our reporter took a trip to Delaware County to the 'meet' of the Germantown and the Rose Tree clubs at the stables of Mr. Howard Lewis, in Springfield township, Delaware County, and about three miles east of Media....There were assembled about thirty-five hunters who intended to take part in the chase, including two ladies, Mrs. S. W., from Germantown, and Miss M., of the Rose Tree Club....There were twenty-five of these hounds, nearly all of them thoroughbreds, and some valued at $35 to $50 each. The fox was then inspected. He was kept in a box, the top

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[1] Ibid., p. 58 [2] Ibid., p. 59.

[3] Evening Telegraph, March 22, 1877, n. 3, "cited by" George E. Darlington, Foxhunting in Delaware County, Pennsylvania and Origin and History of the Rose Tree Foxhunting Club, p. 81-87.

> of which had slats nailed on it to prevent his escape. He was caught in Germantown, and sent to the Rose Tree a couple of months ago, and he was thought to be rather tame, so much so that one of the ladies incautiously put her fingers inside and he did not offer to bite it....
>
> Their appearance, dressed in their hunting costumes, is exceedingly suggestive. Some wore short jackets, ordinary trousers tucked into their riding boots, and carrying riding sticks with a loop at the end, and all kinds of hats from the silk to the little jockey skull cap....
>
> The fox had led them a chase of some six miles around and about, and when run down by the hounds the first ones in at the death were Mr. Edward Worth, Mr. William Leiper, Mr. George Lewis, Miss M., and, within half a minute, Mrs. W. As the young lady was in almost the first, it was decided to give her the brush, or tail, of the fox, that being the greatest trophy of the hunt. Each of the ladies had a foot, and the gory head was secured by Mr. Howard Lewis, and came in hanging from his saddle. It was a very handsome head, and the face unmutilated, with the clear, beautiful eyes as bright as if it were alive. It will be stuffed and adorn the hunter's box, a room fitted up in the stable, adorned with hunting pictures, foxes' heads stuffed, brushed, horns of deer, and similar trophies, and in which they have the reunion after the hunt to satisfy their keen appetites and tell the story of the day and other days. The club consists of sixty members, thirty of whom are active. All of them own their own mounts, and many of the horses have considerable celebrity as hard goers and fine jumpers.

Concerning the popularity of foxhunting in Pennsylvania in 1877, the newspaper states:[1]

> There are several of these hunting clubs in Delaware County. Among the names of the members of the clubs are some of the most substantial men of the county, such as Messrs. Howard Lewis, Samuel Lewis, George W. Hill, Edward Worth, George Lewis, Samuel Miller, Mitchell Baker, Wm. Leiper, Fairman Rogers, C. H. T. Collis, Godfrey R. H. Cooper, C. H. Townsend, Dr. Bray, H. S. Abbott, A. J. Cassatt, S. Welsh, Moncure Robinson, and other prominent men of position.

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[1] Ibid., p. 88-89.

Ten years later, in 1887, the New York Herald described the members of the Rose Tree Hunting Club as "either country gentlemen of old Quaker blood from Delaware or Chester Counties, or rich Philadelphians who love hunting, own good horses, and are not afraid to ride them."[1]

The years from 1873-1900, during which George Hill served as President and M.F.H. of the Rose Tree Hunting Club, were exciting ones in that numerous other hunt clubs began to emerge, creating the opportunities for hunts in new areas and the formation of new friends. The following passage describes the many visits made from club to club:[2]

> Winter after winter they visited the West Chester, Pennsylvania, Club, taking their hounds with them, for several continuous days' hunting with Chester County. They also in like manner visited Chadd's Ford on the Brandywine, and George Miller's in Willistown, and at Oxford, both also in Chester County. At the latter place they hunted with Billy Armstrong. These were jovial occasions, and many daring and reckless feats in horsemanship were exhibited, which are still talked over among the members of the club at their reunions.
>
> Several of the members of the Elk Ridge Fox Hunting Club, of Maryland, near Baltimore, among them being William Grick, Fred Schriver, Eds. Murray, and Mr. Jackson, visited the Rose Tree Club for a week of hunting in 1879, bringing their well-bred horses with them....
>
> The Rose Tree men made a return visit the following winter to the Elk Ridge Club, taking their

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[1] New York Herald, November 2, 1887 n. 5, "cited by" George E. Darlington, Foxhunting in Delaware County, Pennsylvania and Origin and History of the Rose Tree Foxhunting Club, p. 101.

[2] Ibid., p. 106.

> own horses and among them were Moncure Robinson Jr., Dr. Rush S. Huidekoper, George M. Lewis, W. H. Corlies, and C. H. Townsend, and a jolly time they had of it.

George W. Hill was M.F.H. of the Rose Tree Fox-hunting Club for twenty-six years, from October 1, 1873, until his death on March 30, 1900. Masters succeeding Mr. Hill were General Edward Morell (1900-1907); Simon Delbert (1907-1910); Ivan Fox (1910-1911); T. R. Tunis (1911-1914); M. Ray Jackson (1914-1918); J. Watson Webb (1919-1928); William Bell Watkins (1928-1931); Dr. James P. Hutchinson (1931-1938); James R. Kerr (1938-1941); Alexander Seller (1941-1947); Lawrence E. Jones (1947-1949); Walter M. Jeffords and Thomas F. Simmons, Joint-Masters (1949-1955); and John H. Richards, Jr. and William C. Elliot and John H. Richards, Joint-Masters (1955-1962); and Mr. Paul C. Baldwin (1962-1964) and presently serving is Mr. Elliot and Mr. Richards.

The Rose Tree maintains thirty couple of the Penn-Marydel hounds and hunts on Wednesday and Saturday.

Radnor Hunt, 1883

Adjoining Rose Tree on the north is the Radnor country, established by Thomas Mather, a Quaker, in 1883, with its kennels situated originally near Bryn Mawr but later moved further west to White Horse, a community several miles south of Malvern. The following passage describes the early years of the Hunt which, like the Rose Tree Club, used only American hounds.

> The first two or three years of the new Radnor showed very little improvement on the old farmer pack it had succeeded, with the exception possibily of a better-turned-out field. In point of sport the Rose-tree continued premier; no one had any very intimate knowledge of Kennel-management; the hounds were entirely undisciplined, it being not infrequently the case that they were lost in the day's run, and left to wend their way home when the ardor of the chase had cooled. Moreover, following the hounds was not even attempted except by a very few, the greater number constituting themselves into a company of point-to-point riders who, as is often the case in England, where large fields predominate, frequently headed the fox, to the supreme disgust of the straight-going sportsmen. Such was the state of affairs when Mr. Charles E. Mather was elected to the Mastership in '87. Mr. Mather's first efforts were directed to disciplining the hounds, and his next to educating his field to the necessity, for good sport, of the following rather than lurking about the country for a view of Reynard.[1]

In 1893, when an epidemic of rabies destroyed nearly all of the American hounds in the Radnor kennels,[2] Mather decided to risk the disfavor of the hunt members--all of whom were prejudiced against the English hounds--and to import hounds from Great Britian. In spite of the continuing pressure exerted by hunt members to use only American hounds, Mather persisted for many years to hunt with his English pack in the afternoon and his American pack in the morning. Finally coerced into returning to an all American pack, Charles Mather resigned as M.F.H. and was succeeded by John R. Valentine in 1906.

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[1] Darlington, *Foxhunting in Delaware County, Pennsylvania and Origin and History of the Rose Tree Foxhunting Club*, p. 107.

[2] Reeve, *Foxhunting Recollections* p. 147.

M.F.H.'s from 1906-1929 were John R. Valentine, Horace B. Hare, Benjamin Chew, and S. Lawrence Bodine.[1] During these years an excellent cross-bred pack was developed.

In 1929, this cross-bred pack was discarded by Mr. M. Roy Jackson, the new M.F.H., and replaced by the Penn-Marydel strain, hounds bred over the years from the best blood lines of American hounds in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware.[2] It took Jackson almost five years to convince the hunt members of the superiority of his hounds, during which time he compromisingly hunted with the Radnor pack three days and the Penn-Marydel hounds three days a week.[3]

After Jackson's death in 1944, other M.F.H.'s have been Walter Stokes, (1944-1951); Henry L. Collins, Jr., (1951-1961); Algernon A. Craven, (1962-1964); Algernon Craven and William Evans, Jr., (1966-1968); Algernon Craven and George S. Hundt, (1968-1969); and George S. Hundt, (1969-1970).[4]

George S. Scott of Malvern, Pennsylvania, is currently the M.F.H.[5] The Hunt lies about twenty-two miles from the center of Philadelphia, hunts three days a week, and has one of the largest memberships of 130 members.[1]

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[1] Neilson, ed., Baily's Hunting Directory, 1950, p.423.

[2] Ibid., p. 424.

[3] A. Gerry Smith, ed., History of the Radnor Hunt (privately printed), 1934, p. 30.

[4] Neilson, ed., Baily's Hunting Directory, 1970, p.282.

[5] Radnor Hunt, Questionnaire mailed by the investigator, May 13, 1971.

Brandywine Hounds, 1892

The Brandywine Hounds, located to the west of Radnor and Rose Tree in Chester Valley, was founded in 1892 by Charles E. Mather, then M.F.H. of the Radnor Hunt and who preferred English hounds over the American packs traditionally used throughout the countryside.[2] Mather resigned as M.F.H. of the Radnor Hunt in 1901 when hunt members refused to support his development of an English pack.[3] Thereafter, until his death in 1928, Charles Mather served only as Master of the Brandywine Hounds, developing them into "the most outstanding English pack in the United States."[4]

In 1928, when the elder Mr. Mather died, his son Gilbert Mather, inherited the pack and its Mastership. Gilbert favored the American hound because in his opinion, the English hound was unable to furnish sport on cold days like the hot nosed American hound.[5] Hence, he began immediately to develop a pack of American hounds. By 1931, Brandywine had its own entry of home-bred American hounds plus nine and one-half couple of entered English hounds. It was also the last year in which there was an entry of English hounds.[1] Gilbert Mather's pack changed from some of the best English hounds in the country to some of the best American hounds within a period of four years with the aid of his veteran Huntsman, Jack Smith.[2]

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[1] Ibid.

[2] J. Stanley Reeve, Radnor Reminiscenses (New York: Houghton Mills, 1921), p. 7.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Higginson and Chamberlain, Hunting in the United States and Canada, p. 83.

Mrs. Jane Mather Sullivan is currently the M.F.H. of the Brandywine Hounds. She is the daughter of Gilbert Mather and the third Master of the hounds who have been presided over by only one family for more than seventy-five years.[3] The pack is composed of twenty-nine couple of American hounds which are hunted three days a week. The Hunt consists of twenty-seven men and forty women.[4]

Chestnut Ridge Hunt, 1905

The Chestnut Ridge Hunt of New Geneva, Pennsylvania, was established in 1905. If flourished until the Great Depression, after which it faltered, but was re-established in 1932 and was recognized in 1942.[1]

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[1] ________, Foxhound Kennel Stud Book of the Masters of Foxhounds Association, Vol. I preface.

[2] Reeve, Foxhunting Recollections, p. 147.

[3] Brandywine Hounds, Questionnaire mailed by the investigator, May 13, 1971.

[4] Ibid.

Former Masters available since the date of the second establishment of 1932 are as follows: Mr. George Paull, (1932-1933); Messrs. George Paull and Andrew A. Thompson, (1933-1935); Messrs. Andres A. Thompson and J. L. Hawkins, (1935-1936); Miss Mary R. Thompson and Mr. Thomas Whyle, (1936); Miss Mary R. Thompson and Mr. G. Fren Rieman, (1936-1938); Miss Fredi Thompson and Mr. G. Fren Rieman, (1938-1939); Miss Evelyn L. Thompson, (1939-1949); Mrs. S. C. Martin and Mr. G. Mark Thompson, (1950); Mrs. S. C. Martin and Mr. B. C. Cence, (1950-1951); Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood C. Martin, (1951-1958); Mrs. Sherwood C. Martin and Mr. G. Mark Thompson, (1958-1965); Mrs. S. C. Martin and Mr. William S. Jenkins, (1965-1967); Mrs. Sherwood C. Martin and Mr. G. Mark Thompson, (1967-1971).[2]

The membership consists of twenty men and fifteen women. The Hunt maintains twenty couple of American hounds and goes out on Wednesday and Sunday.[3]

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[1] Mackay-Smith, ed., "Annual Roster of the Organized Hunts of America," p. 29.

[2] Neilson, Baily's Hunting Directory, 1970, p. 253.

[3] Mackay-Smith, ed., "Annual Roster of the Organized Hunts of America," p. 29.

Pickering Hunt, 1911

The Pickering Hunt, established in 1911 by S. J. Reeve, hunts in the section around historic Valley Forge where General Washington made his headquarters during the American Revolution.[1] William J. Clothier, a great inter-national tennis player, was M.F.H. for forty years, from 1911-1951. Mr. Clothier changed the name of the Hunt to the Glen Moore Hunt from 1914-1917 and from 1918-1920, the Hunt was listed as the Eagle Farms Hunt. It was not until 1922 that the Hunt was again listed as the Pickering Hunt.[2]

The Pickering was one of the original participating hunts in the corporation of the Penn-Marydel hounds.[3] Under the leadership of M. Roy Jackson, when he was M.F.H. of the Radnor Hunt, the Masters of the Pickering and ten other packs of hounds incorporated in the Penn-Marydel hounds on January 23, 1934.[4]

In 1951, Clothier was succeeded by the Joint-Masters, W. Mifflin Large and Mrs. Harry I. Nicholas. Mr. Nicholas joined his wife in the Mastership in 1962 when Mr. Large resigned.[1] The Nicholases are currently the Masters, and they hunt with eighteen and one-half couple of Penn-Marydel hounds.

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[1] van Urk, The Story of American Foxhunting, p. 330.

[2] Ibid.

[3] ________, "By-laws and Standards, Penn-Marydel Fox Hounds, Inc." (Pennsylvania: Penn-Marydel Fox Hounds, Inc., 1934), foreward.

[4] Ibid.

Mister Stewart's Cheshire Hounds, 1912

Mister Stewart's Cheshire Hounds of Unionville, Pennsylvania, was founded in 1912 by Plunket Stewart, the brother of Redmond Stewart, founder of the Green Spring Valley Hunt in Maryland. The Hunt was established on 211 acres, known as "Chesterland," in east Marlboro township, Chester County, on land ceded by Charles Mather from the Brandywine hunting area.

Stewart, like his friend Mather, was primarily interested in English hounds and developed an outstanding pack. His interest in hounds led also to the institution of the Bryn Mawr Hound Show, which was supported also by John Valentine, M.F.H. of the Radnor and Harford Hunts, and J. Stanley Reeve.

Mr. Stewart was President of the MFHA from 1938 to 1948.[2] He served as M.F.H. of the Cheshire Hounds until his death in 1948. Since then his hounds have been mastered by Mrs. John B. Hannum, III, his stepdaughter. The Hunt supports sixty couple of English hounds and has a membership of 200.[1]

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[1] Rossell, Organized Hunts of America, p. 25.

[2] ________, Master of Foxhounds Association of America, 1970 (Boston: A. T. Bliss and Company, 1923), insert.

Huntingdon Valley Hunt, 1914

Founded on October 31, 1914, the Huntingdon Valley hounds originally hunted north of the York Road, but as the city limits of Philadelphia spread outward, the hunt moved also until now the kennels are housed in Bucks County.

The first Master to serve more than a two year term was Wharton Sinkler who remained M.F.H. from 1921-1946.[2] The following passage shows the lack of continuity in the early leadership of the Hunt.

> The first Master was Joseph Wharton Lippincott, Esq., who held office for one year and was succeeded by H. Morris Adams, Esq., who carried on for another year. In 1916 Mr. William H. Mulford took the Mastership for two years, acting jointly with Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, 2n; and the next season saw another Joint Mastership, consisting of Messrs. William Warner Justice, Jr., and Walter G. Sibley. Mr. Sibley resigned in 1919, and the reins of office were held by Mr. Justice alone for the next two seasons. In 1921 still another Joint Mastership, consisting of Messrs. Wharton Sinkler and William Cochran, took command, but unfortunately the latter died during his term of office continually being joined since 1925 by Mr. Edward F. Marshall.[3]

In 1946, Sinkler was succeeded by Douglas Paxson who remained in office until 1957 when Edward E. Marshall took over and is the current M.F.H. The Hunt maintains twenty-one couple of Penn-Marydel hounds and hunts on Wednesday and Saturday.[1]

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[1] Mr. Stewart's Cheshire Hounds, Questionnaire mailed by the investigator, May 13, 1971.

[2] Rossell, Organized Hunts in America, p. 33.

[3] Higginson and Chamberlain, Hunting in the United States and Canada, p. 196.

Eagle Farms Hunt, 1915

In 1915, the Eagle Farms Hunt was listed in Baily's Hunting Directory[2] by William J. Clothier. He had two hunts operating at one time, the Pickering and what was to be the Eagle Farms. From the time of its formation until 1928, the staff was the same for both hunts. In that season, Mr. Clothier appointed Joseph Neff Ewing as Master of the Eagle Farms.[3] He is currently one of the Masters of that Hunt and is presently the senior Master in the United States with an active service record of forty-two years.[4] The other Master is William H. Ashton who has been a Joint-Master with Mr. Ewing since 1937. The Hunt maintains twenty-seven and one-half couple of American hounds which are primarily of the Penn-Marydel strain.[5]

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[1] Mackay-Smith, ed., "Annual Roster of the Organized Hunts of America," p. 34.

[2] Neilson, Baily's Hunting Directory, 1970, p. 9.

[3] Rossell, Organized Hunts in America, p. 33.

[4] Letter from Joseph Neff Ewing, M.F.H., Eagle Farms Hunt, May 17, 1971.

[5] Mackay-Smith, ed., "Annual Roster of the Organized Hunts of America," p. 30.

Westmoreland Hunt, 1916

The Westmoreland Hunt, which is located about twenty miles southeast of the city of Pittsburgh was founded by two brothers, Julian B. Huff and Burrell Huff.[1] Julian Huff served as M.F.H. from 1916 until his death in 1920, after which Torrence Miller carried the horn from 1922 until 1928 (or later; date unknown).[2]

M.F.H.'s since 1949 are Torrence Miller and Sherwood C. Martin, (1949-1950); Sherwood C. Martin, (1950-1951); Torrence Miller and Dr. Ralph Lynch, (1951-1958); Dr. Ralph Lynch and Mrs. Henry K. Watson, II, (1958-1961); and Mrs. Henry K. Watson, II until the present.[3]

The Hunt was recognized in 1923 and has been in existence fifty-five years. At present, the Hunt maintains twelve couple of American hounds under the Joint-Masters, Mrs. Henry Watson, II, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. James A. Mansmann of Bakerstown, Pennsylvania. The Hunt is a drag hunt and goes out on Wednesday and Saturday.[4]

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[1] Higginson and Chamberlain, Hunting in the United States and Canada, p. 226.

[2] *Ibid*.

[3] Neilson, Baily's Hunting Directory, 1970, p. 293.

[4] Mackay-Smith, ed., "Annual Roster of the Organized Hunts of America," p. 30.

Mr. Jefford's Andrews Bridge Hounds, 1917

Mr. Jefford's Andrews Bridge Hounds had its origins in the Upland Hunt, 1900-1910, and Mr. Riddle's Hounds, 1910-1917. It is located near Philadelphia, southwest of the Cheshire country, but across the Octorara River at Andrews Bridge.

The Upland Hunt was founded in 1900 by Edward Crozer and J. Howard Lewis, whose father was one of the founders of the Rose Tree Club. Crozer, who was M.F.H. of the entire ten years of the Hunt's history, owned most of the hounds. Each winter he took them south to hunt in Thomasville, Georgia.

When the Upland Hunt disbanded in 1910, Samuel D. Riddle, of Glen Riddle, Pennsylvania--perhaps best known as owner of the great race horse "Man-O'-War"--formed a pack, claiming the countryside formerly hunted by Crozer. The following passage describes the black and tan hounds for which Riddle, and later Mr. Jeffords became famous.[1]

> We hunted twenty-five couples of hounds. They were all of one colour--black and tan. This was done because within a radius of twenty-five or thirty miles of my land were some five thousand hounds kept up for hunting purposes, and when they committed any depredations in the country, I merely asked, when complaints were made if they were all one colour, and when the answer came back that they were not, my troubles were ended. One of the curious things about this pack of mine was that I started out with five or six bitches, and while we bred to stallion hounds of all other colours, the bitches were black and tan. It was

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[1] Higginson and Chamberlain, Hunting in the United States and Canada, p. 183-184.

> usual to get only three or four black and tans in a litter, but I confined my bitches during pregnancy so that they never saw anything except themselves--and they were all black and tan. In the first generation they were all black and tans except three; in the second generation there was nothing except black and tans, and from then on they got blacker and blacker, till today a hound of any other colour is never seen. I hunted them for nine years, I think it was, and we had plenty of foxes and very few blank days. Jeffords took over my hounds in 1918.

When his major interest, horse-racing, proved to be too time consuming and demanding, Samuel Riddle turned the hounds over to a friend, Walter M. Jeffords, who moved the kennels to Media in 1917 and to their present location at Andrews Bridge in 1927.

Jeffords remained M.F.H. from 1917-1954, when his son, Walter M. Jeffords, Jr., assumed responsibility for the pack. Formerly M.F.H. of the Rose Tree Hunt with Thomas R. Simmons, his son remains M.F.H. of the Jefford Hounds in 1971. The Joint-Master since 1968 is Robert H. Crompton, III.[1] At present, the Hunt supports forty-five couple of Penn-Marydel hounds, going out four days a week.[2]

Rolling Rock Hunt, 1921

The Rolling Rock Hunt, which controls more than 8,000 acres of mountain and farm land on the western slope of the Laurel Ridge Mountains, had its origin as a country club as described in the passage below:[1]

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[1] *Ibid*.

[2] *Ibid*.

> The Club is the outcome of the desire of Richard B. Melton to create a shooting preserve within easy reach of Pittsburgh. With this in mind, he and his son looked over the property in 1916, and, finding it suitable, it was acquired, and a year later the building of the Clubhouse started. Twelve hundred ring-neck pheasants were liberated each year, a golf course was laid out, and tennis courts and a swimming pool constructed close to the Clubhouse. The idea, as we have said, was originally the creation of a Country Club and game preserve, but as time went on the enthusiasm of the members began to concentrate on fox-hunting, and evidently this was the Rolling Rock Club's destiny, for it is now a permanent hunting organization, and although there are facilities for all sorts of other country sports, this particular one predominates.

Founded by Richard K. Mellor, who was also M.F.H. until World War II, the Hunt first used American hounds and later changed to English hounds.[2] After World War II, during which the Hunt was inactive, the sport was converted to drag hunting under the Mastership of George C. Clement.[3]

Alfred M. Hunt is currently the M.F.H. and has served in that capacity since 1965. The Hunt maintains thirty-six and one-half couple of American hounds and two couple of cross-bred hounds. The Rolling Rock hunts on Wednesday and Saturday and the quarry is the live fox.[4]

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[1] Ibid., p. 228.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Neilson, Baily's Hunting Directory, 1970, p. 285.

[4] Mackay-Smith, ed., "Annual Roster of the Organized Hunts of America," p. 42.

Foxhunting in New York

A study of Table 17 reveals that four hunts were founded in New York before 1890, two of which are still in existence and will be described in this chapter; Genesee Valley Hunt, 1876-1971, and Meadow Brook Hounds, 1877-1971. The other two new hunts, which disbanded in 1916, are listed in the table at the end of this chapter.

Information about the origins of hunting in New York is sparce although it is known that the Wadsworth and Fitzhugh families settled in New York around 1790 and constituted the major influence in the early history. A passage from a periodical in 1895 describes the problems experienced by hunting enthusiasts prior to the formation of Genesee, the first organized hunt:[1]

> Of the sport during the early years of the present century I have been able to learn nothing. It is certain that a few hounds were kept by the isolated farmers that tilled the sparsely settled country, but it seems equally true that hunting was done on foot, and with a shot-gun, after the runway method at present in vogue in New England. Previous to 1876 both Mr. Wadsworth and the late Mr. Charles Carroll Fitzhugh had separately and together attempted hunting foxes with hounds to a kill, but it must be confessed with no marked success, owing to the indifferent quality of hound rather than lack of enthusiasm or perserverance on the part of the hunters.

During the decade from 1890-1899, three hunts were founded and none disbanded, resulting in a total of six active hunts. Of those founded, all disbanded in 1916, enduring therefore only about twenty-five years.

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[1] Whitney, "Foxhunting in the United States," p. 506.

TABLE 17

NUMBER OF HUNTS FOUNDED, DISBANDED, AND ACTIVE IN NEW YORK LISTED BY DECADE

ITEM	BEFORE 1890	1890- 1899	1900- 1909	1910- 1919	1920- 1929	1930- 1939	1949- 1949	1950- 1959	1960- 1971	SUM
Number founded	4	3	3	2	11	4	0	0	1	28
Number disbanded	0	0	0	5	4	4	2	4	0	19
Number active	4	6	10	11	12	18	14	12	9	
Still exists in 1971	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	7
Endured 50 years or more	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Endured 25-49 years	2	3	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	11
Endured less than 25 years	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	5
Endured less than 10 years	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	8

During the decade from 1900-1909, three hunts were founded also, two of which endured fifty or more years and still exist in 1971: Smithtown Hunt, 1900-1971, and Millbrook Hunt, 1907-1971. The other hunt--Suffolk Hounds--endured until World War II.

The decade from 1910-1919, marks the era during which the first hunts were disbanded, with almost one-half of the hunts active at that time dissolving in 1916. Only two new hunts were founded, enduring until 1951 and 1925 respectively.

The decade from 1920-1929 may be singled out as the period during which more hunts were organized in New York than any other time. Of the eleven founded, three still exist today. Six of the new hunts endured less than ten years, possibly because of the Great Depression, and the other two endured until 1935 and 1955 respectively. A total of twelve hunts were active at one time or another.

During the decade from 1930-1939, four new hunts were founded--the last new hunt to emerge until 1963. Four hunts were disbanded also, but the fact that eighteen hunts were active at one time or another marks this decade as the period during which foxhunting experienced its greatest popularity in New York.

During the two decades spanning 1940-1960, no new clubs were organized and six clubs were disbanded, marking the beginning of the declining interest in foxhunting which is apparent today. The number of active hunts has steadily decreased from fourteen to twelve to nine during the past three decades. One new hunt has been founded since 1960.

Genesee Valley Hunt, 1876

The Genesee Valley Hunt has been in existence for ninety-five years, is the oldest hunt in the state of New York, and was founded in 1876 by Major W. Austin Wadsworth,[1] who learned the art of foxhunting from his father, General W. Austin Wadsworth, who had hunted with the Fitzhughs of Virginia.[2] The following passage describes the problems of the early years:[3]

> Nevertheless the sporting fever was rampant in the land, and a paper-chase club led in 1876 to the organization of a hunt. In that first year the result was more amusing than sport-giving; the club owned no hounds and hunted with those it could borrow, each hound being brought and laid on by its owner. As may be surmised, the hounds did not hunt together, despite even the encouragement of being blooded by a shot fox. The following year recorded the club's first huntsman, who assumed full charge of the pack in the field. But the improvement in work was very little, since the hounds continuing to be kennelled at home, rather resented fashion's intrusion in their work. The death of Mr. Fitzhugh in '78 postponed hunting for that year, but in '79 the first earnest efforts for organized sport were made. Hounds were got together in a kennel at the "Homestead" and their closer acquaintance bettered the work in the field. A couple of drags were attempted for the purpose of accustoming them to run together, but they would not own the anisessed,

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[1] Mackay-Smith, ed., "Annual Roster of the Organized Hunts of America," p. 27.

[2] Whitney, "Foxhunting in the United States," p. 509.

[3] Ibid.

> although it was strong enough for the riders to follow without other guidance. The fox was dragged over the trail, a man sent over the line-foot measure to lower all jumps exceeding that limit, and the Genesee Hunt had its first steeple-chase.
>
> But the real beginning of the Genesee Hunt dates 1880, when this assortment of hounds was returned to its owners, with thanks, and no hard feelings, and Mr. Wadsworth promptly started a pack of his own.

During the years from 1880-1895, Wadsworth carefully developed a pack of well-trained English hounds.[1]

The former M.F.H.'s of the Genesee Valley Hunt were M. W. Wadsworth, (1876-1918); G. L. Stryker, (1919-1922); Winthrop Chandler, (1922-1925); James S. Wadsworth and Ernest L. Woodward, (1926-1929); Ernest L. Woodward, (1929-1932); William P. Wadsworth, (1932-1940); and Edward D. Mulligan, (1941-1945).[2]

Major Wadsworth's pack was inherited in 1946 by his son, William P. Wadsworth, who has been Master and Huntsman since that year and who was President of the MFHA, 1970-1971.[3] At the present time the Hunt has 326 members in the field consisting of 148 men and 178 women.[4] It is currently one of the prominent packs in the United States, composed of seven couple of English hounds and twenty-two and one-half couple of cross-bred hounds.[1]

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[1] Ibid.

[2] Neilson, Baily's Hunting Directory, 1970, p. 258.

[3] Mackay-Smith, ed., "Annual Roster of the Organized Hunts of America," p. 27.

[4] Genesee Valley Hunt, Questionnaire mailed by the investigator, May 13, 1971.

Meadow Brook Hounds, 1877

The Meadow Brook Hounds of Long Island traces their origin back to the Queens County Hounds, the first pack of drag hounds in America, which was established in 1877 with kennels at Meadow Brook,[2] formerly a part of Queens County. Frank Gray Griswold was the first M.F.H.[3] In 1880, the pack was moved to Westchester County.[4]

With the Queens County pack gone, the residents of Long Island established their own pack in 1880, which is known today as the Meadow Brook Hounds. The following passage describes the founding of the hunt:[5]

> Hunting spirit was still there, though dormat, and by the spring of 1880, the demand for another pack being too strong to remain unanswered, Mr. Belmont Purdy came forward with a proposition to support a pack of his own. He commissioned Mr. J. Burke Roche to send him hounds from Ireland and

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[1] Mackay-Smith, ed., "Annual Roster of the Organized Hunts of America," p. 27

[2] Officers of Meadow Brook Hounds, "The Meadow Brook Hounds," pamphlet, (Glen Head, Long Island, New York, 1928), p. 1.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Higginson and Chamberlain, Hunting in the United States and Canada, p. 103.

> established what is today the Meadow Brook Hunt. In this he was assisted by Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., who had just returned from Oxford, and these two gentlemen, acting together, secured the support of the hunting men on Long Island. The pack was hunted the first season at Mr. Purdy's own expense, with Charlie Cullman as Huntsman and Jim Bergen as Whipper-In; and the sport proving most satisfactory, Long Island hunting was at last established on a permanent basis.
>
> In 1881, the Club was incorporated, among its chief supporters being William Jay, August Belmont, Winthrop Rutherford, and the late William H. Travers, who was elected to the Presidency of the newly formed organization.

Griswold and his Queens County Hounds returned to Long Island in 1882, uniting with the Rockaway Hunting Club for ten years and hunting the western portion of the Meadow Brook Country.[1] When Frank Griswold was elected M.F.H. of the Meadow Brook Hounds in 1893, the Queens County Hounds and the Meadow Brook pack were amalgamated, and later when Griswold resigned as M.F.H. in 1895, he ceded the country which his pack had hunted to the Meadow Brook Hounds.[2] The Rockaway Hunt was apparently disbanded because of lack of sufficient hunting territory.[3]

M.F.H.'s for the Meadow Brook Hunt were[4] Frank Gray Griswold, (1877-1880); A. Belmont Purdy, (1880-1882); Francis R. Appleton, (1882-1883); Edwin D. Morgan, Jr., (1883-1889); Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., (1889-1893);

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[1] Officers of the Meadow Brook Hounds, "The Meadow Brook Hounds," p. 1.

[2] Higginson and Chamberlain, Hunting in the United States and Canada, p. 104.

[3] *Ibid*., p. 103.

[4] Officers of the Meadow Brook Hounds, "The Meadow Brook Hounds," p. 1.

F. Gray Griswold, (1893-1895); Ralph N. Ellis, (1895-1903); Foxhall P. Keene, (1903-1904); Peter F. Collier, (1904-1907); Hunt Committee--R. Porter, R. L. Stevens, (1907-1908); Samuel Willets, (1908-1909); Malcolm Stevenson, (1909-1910); Hunt Committee--R. N. Ellis, H. F. Godfrey, (1910); Joseph E. Davis, (1910-1913); Harry I. Nicholas and James Park, (1913-1914); Harry I. Nicholas, (1914-1925); Harry T. Peters, (1925-1931); Messrs. Harry T. Peters and Jackson A. Dykeman, Jr., (1931-1933); Harry T. Peters and Harvey D. Gibson, (1933-1946); Mr. Robert Winthrop, (1946-1948); Robert Winthrop and Mrs. Marjorie B. Hewlett, (1948-1950); Robert Winthrop and Mrs. J. J. McDonald, (1950-1951); Mrs. J. J. McDonald and Mr. Charles V. Hickox, (1951-1953); Charles Hickox and William F. Dobbs, (1953-1958); William F. Dobbs and Devereux Milburn, (1958-1967); Devereux Milburn and Mrs. T. V. W. Cushney, (1967-1968); T. V. W. Cushney and William F. Dobbs, (1968-1971).[1]

Until 1890, all sport in this area was limited to drag hunting. Under the Mastership of Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. in 1890, foxhunting was introduced, first with English hounds and later with American hounds.[2]

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[1] Neilson, Baily's Hunting Directory, 1970, p. 279.

[2] Officers of the Meadow Brook Hounds, "The Meadow Brook Hounds," p. 1.

Since that time, the club has maintained two packs--drag and fox.

The hounds presently consist of five couple of cross-bred, five and one-half couple of American, and one and one-half couple of English hounds, for the 1970-1971 season.[1] The present Joint-Masters, William F. Dobbs and Devereux Mitburn, Jr., report that the activities of the Meadow Brook Hounds will cease at the close of the 1970-1971 season because of such urbanization as suburbs of New York City, railroads, jet-ports, limited access highways, and inflation.[2]

Smithtown Hunt, 1900

The Smithtown Hunt was founded in 1900 at Setauket, Long Island, New York. The Hunt was recognized in 1907. It is currently Mastered over by Dr. Arthur W. Fredricks and maintains four and one-half couple English hounds. It goes out on Friday and Sunday, hunts the live fox, and drag hunts when necessary.[3]

The M.F.H.'s for the Smithtown Hunt were Mr. R. Lawrence Smith, (1900-1907); Mr. Clarence H. Robbins, (1907-1913); Mr. Allan Pinkerton, (1913-1916); Committee--Messrs. Horace Havermeyer, R. Lawrence Smith and William Dick, (1916-1922); Mrs. Alice T. McLean and Mr. Edward

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[1] MacKay-Smith, ed., "Annual Roster of the Organized Hunts of America," p. 36.

[2] Meadow Brook Hounds, Questionnaire mailed by the investigator, May 13, 1971.

[3] MacKay-Smith, ed., "Annual Roster of the Organized Hunt of America," p. 43.

H. Carle, (1922-1924); Mr. Edward H. Carle, (1924-1928); Mrs. John Van Shaik Bloodgood, (1928-1932); Messrs. T. W. Durant and Edward S. Voss, (1932-1935); Messrs. T. W. Durant and Randall E. Poindexter, (1935-1936); Messrs. H. Edward Dreier and Randall E. Poindexter, (1936-1938); Messrs. Randall E. Poindexter and Frederic L. Johanns, Jr., (1939-1941); Hunt inactive during World War II, (1942-1945); Mr. Frederic L. Johanns, Jr., (1945-1949); Mrs. Edward A. Gornam and Hon. W. Royden Klein, (1949-1952); Hon. W. Royden Klein, (1952-1953); Hunt Committee--Dr. Arthur W. Fredericks and Mr. Edward J. Gould, (1953-1954); Mr. T. W. Durant, (1954-1956); Dr. Arthur Fredericks and Mr. Edward J. Gould, (1956-1964); and Dr. Arthur W. Fredericks, (1964-1971).[1]

Millbrook Hunt, 1907

When the Millbrook Hunt was established by Charles C. Marshall in 1907, Dutchess County was a comparatively unexplored country from a hunting point of view.[2] It had been preceded only by a small pack of private hounds maintained by G. Howard Davison of the Altamont Stock Farm, which had been used for a season or two for drag and hare hunting.[1]

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[1] Neilson, Baily's Hunting Directory, 1970, p.287.

[2] Higginson and Chamberlain, Hunting in the United States and Canada, p. 130.

Marshall imported a number of English hounds and built a fine pack which showed fine sport until 1909, when various pressures caused Mr. Marshall to resign.[2] At this time Oakleigh Thorne became M.F.H., retaining the Mastership until 1927.[3]

Mr. Thorne was hesitant about his ability to begin immediately as Master and as a result he decided to hunt the descendents of the German hare. He proceeded to hunt three days a week assisted by his English Huntsman. By 1913, the harriers pack provided such good sport that Mr. Thorne extended activities to hunting the fox three other days of the week. To accomplish the foxhunting, Mr. Thorne invited A. Henry Higginson, M.F.H. of the Middlesex Foxhounds, to hunt the country three days a week. From 1913-1915, the Millbrook hunted the hare three days a week and the fox three other days of the week. At the close of that season, the kennels housed forty-five couple of hounds which were eventually depleted by World War I.

After the War, the sport had greatly declined and the mediocre hunting continued through 1922. As a result, the hounds were dispersed for the season of

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[1] Ibid.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Ibid.

1922-1923, and Joseph B. Thomas was invited to hunt the country with his excellent private pack of Amercian hounds for the next five seasons. Thorne retained Mastership of the country until 1927 when his daughter, Mrs. Lawrence Smith, became M.F.H. After such sport was evident with Thomas' hounds, Millbrook decided that it should have a pack of its own. On December 14, 1917, a group of fox hunters in Millbrook organized and incorporated the Millbrook Hunt.[1]

That same year twenty-three couple of American hounds were purchased by Elias Chadwell who came to Millbrook as Huntsman. Earl Chadwell succeeded his father as Huntsman in 1950.

Former M.F.H.'s of the Millbrook Hunt were Charles C. Marshall, (1907-1909); Oakleigh Thorne, (1910-1927); Mrs. Lawrence B. Smith, (1928-1929); Dr. Howard D. Collins, (1929-1931); Dr. Howard Collins and Mr. Frederic H. Bontecou, (1931-1935); Mr. William J. Knapp, (1935-1940); Mr. Frederic H. Bontecou, (1941-1959); Mrs. Frederic H. Bontecou and Mrs. Paul E. Peabody, (1960-1961); Mrs. Paul E. Peabody, (1961); Mrs. Paul E. Peabody and Mrs. A. Kimbell, Jr., (1962-1963); Mrs. Peabody, Mrs. Kimbell, and Hugh G. Collins, (1964-1969); and Mrs. Richard Kimbell, and Hugh Collins, (1969-1971).[2]

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[1] *Ibid*.

[2] Neilson, *Baily's Hunting Directory*, 1970, p. 270.

The Hunt is presently Mastered by Mrs. Richard A. Kimbell and Hugh C. Collins, both of Millbrook, New York. There are currently thirty-three couple of American hounds and the Hunt goes out on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.[1]

Foxhunting in Massachusetts

According to Potts, the sport of foxhunting was unknown in Massachusetts until 1866, when Mr. E. F. Bowditch, of Millwood, organized a pack and subsequently became known as "The Father of Fox Hunting in Massachusetts."[2]

A study of Table 18 reveals that two hunts were founded in Masaachusetts before 1890, both of which are still in existence and will be described in this chapter: Myopia Hunt, 1882-1971, and Norfolk Hunt, 1895-1971. These are the only two hunts in the history of Massachusetts which have endured fifty or more years and which exist today. Only one new hunt--Middlesex Foxhounds, 1897-1921, was founded during the next decade.

The decade from 1900-1909 marks the period during which foxhunting was most popular in Massachusetts, with six new packs founded, none disbanded, and nine active throughout the state. Unfortunately all six of these new packs were disbanded during the next decade as a result of World War I. No new hunts were founded from 1910-1919.

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[1] Mackay-Smith, ed., "Annual Roster of the Organized Hunts of America," p. 36.

[2] Potts, Foxhunting in America, p. 32.

TABLE 18

NUMBER OF HUNTS FOUNDED, DISBANDED, AND ACTIVE IN MASSACHUSETTS LISTED BY DECADE

ITEM	BEFORE 1890	1890-1899	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1970	SUM
Number founded*	2	1	6	0	4	3	0	0	2	18*
Number disbanded	0	0	0	5	1	3	4	1	0	15
Number active	0	3	9	9	7	9	5	3	4	
Still exists in 1971	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Endured 50 years or more	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Endured 25-49 years	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Endured less than 25 years	0	1	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	9
Endured less than 10 years	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	6

*Founding date for one hunt is unknown.

In the decades from 1920-1940, foxhunting seemed to recover some of its previous impetus from four new hunts founded between 1920-1923 and three new hunts founded between 1930-1933. In the latter decade, the same number of hunts were disbanded as were founded.

The decline of foxhunting is further revealed by the organization of no new hunts from 1933-1964, a period of thirty-one years, during which many clubs were disbanded.

In the years since 1960, two new clubs have been founded, resulting in four fox hunts active in Massachusetts at the end of the century.

On the following pages are described the two oldest hunts of Massachusetts, both of which have provided leadership for the sport for more than fifty years.

Myopia Hunt, 1882

The early activities of the Myopia Hunt Club extended into five counties--Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Worcester, and later into New Hampshire;[1] the Club itself was originated in July, 1876, by the four sons of Frederick O. Prince, once Mayor of Boston as well as Senator and Representative of Massachusetts.[2]

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[1] Higginson and Chamberlain, Hunting in the United States and Canada, p. 135.

[2] Ibid.

Initially a country club in Winchester, Myopia is described as passing through three periods as its members sought new amusements: "....the boating and tennis; the second stage consisting chiefly of baseball and lasting about three years through 1879; and finally the foxhunting period which was the club's leading sport during the years from 1880-1883."[1]

The sport of hunting was suggested by Frederick H. Prince, who had followed the hounds at Newport,[2] and in 1881 H. A. Allan, the first M.F.H. for Myopia, brought hounds from Canada to Winchester.[3]

Established in 1882, the quarry was the live fox until 1889, when the drag was substituted because of the rocky and swampy territory of the hunt country which carried very little scent.[4]

Former M.F.H.'s of the Mypoia Hunt were Mr. Hugh A. Allan, (1882-1883); John E. Peabody, (1883-1884); Mr. Frank Seabury, (1884-1892); Mr. R. M. Appleton, (1893-1900); Mr. George S. Mandell, (1901-1910); Mr. James W. Appleton, (1911-1917); Mr. F. J. Alley, (1918-1919); Mr. James W. Appleton, (1919-1935); Mr. Gordon

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[1] Ibid.

[2] Marxhall Kettredge Abbott, Myopia Songs and Waltzes with Winchester and Hamilton Chat, (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Riverside Press, 1897), p. 10.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Whitney, "Foxhunting in the United States," p. 511.

C. Prince, (1936-1940); Messrs, Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., and Frederic Winthrop, (1941-1942); Mr. Gordon C. Prince, (1943-1945); Mr. Frederic Winthrop, (1946-1947); Mr. Frederic Winthrop and Mr. George C. Clement, (1947-1950); Mr. Frederic Winthrop, (1950-1955); Mr. C. G. Rice, (1955-1962); Mr. Francis P, Sears, (1962-1968); Mr. Neil R. Ayer. (1968-1971).[1]

The Hunt has remained a drag hunt through the present day. In 1971, the Master and Huntsman of the Myopia is Neil R. Ayer of Boston, Massachusetts. The Hunt supports twelve and one-half couple of cross-bred, two couple of English, and three and one-half couple of American hounds.[2]

Norfolk Hunt, 1895

The Norfolk Hunt was founded in 1895 by members of the Dedham Polo Club, where the Hunt had its first headquarters.[3] Only drag hunts were undertaken during the early years when Joseph Balch was M.F.H. from 1895-1899.[4] Captain Samuel D. Parker, then commanding officer of Light Battery A, of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, served as M.F.H. from 1899-1902, during which he introduced live foxhunting.[1] During his tenure, also in 1901, the Hunt purchased a property of over 100 acres on the line between Medfiedl and Dover, and a sizeable clubhouse, kennels, and stabling facilities were built.[2]

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[1] Neilson, ed., Baily's Hunting Directory, 1970, p. 258.

[2] Mackay-Smith, ed., "Annual Roster of the Organized Hunts of America," p. 30.

[3] Higginson and Chamberlain, Hunting in the United States and Canada, p. 38.

[4] Ibid.

In 1903, the Hunt was incorporated, and Francis Peabody, Jr., who had previously hunted with the Myopia, was elected President. Perhaps most influential in the early history of the Norfolk Hunt was Henry G. Vaughan, M.F.H. from 1902-1928 (or later; information not available).

Former Masters of the Norfolk Hunt were Mr. Joseph Balch, (1895-1899); Mr. Samuel D. Parker, (1899-1903); Mr. Henry G. Vaughan, (1903-1933); Mrs. I. Tucker Burr and Mr. Walter Channing, (1933-1934); Mrs. I. Tucker Burr, (1934-1941); Mr. Nathaniel T. Clark, (1941-1947); Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel T. Clark, (1947-1949); Mrs. Sherwin C. Badger, (1949-1953); Mr. Nathaniel T. Clark, (1953-1966); Mr. Richard C. Bryon, (1966-1969); and Mrs. John B. Glass and Mr. F. Albert, (1969-1970).[3]

The Norfolk currently drag hunts until the ground freezes and then hunts the live fox. The Hunt's Joint-Masters are Mrs. John B. Glass, Lincoln, Massachusetts, and F. Albert Cotton, Sherborn, Massachusetts.[1]

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[1] *Ibid*.

[2] *Ibid*.

[3] Neilson, ed., *Baily's Hunting Directory*, 1970, p.278.

Foxhunting in New Jersey

As in the neighboring states, foxhunting was practiced in the early 1880's in New Jersey, but few written records were maintained. One reference does offer several concrete facts:[2]

> The first records of fox-hunting in Monmouth County, New Jersey, tell us that one Richard Crawford, of Morrisville (now known as Everett), hunted a pack of foxhounds there in about the year 1820. These records state that he once started with his hunters and hounds on a hunting expedition Westward, going as far as Illinois....
>
> From 1820 to 1891 is a long time, but during this period of more than seventy years we can find no definite records of fox-hunting in Monmouth County, except that at one time some of the farmers of Nut Swamp and Middletown townships kept a sort of "trencher-fed" pack with which they hunted. In 1891 Mr. P. F. Collier, who was always identified with cross-country sports in this country, built kennels and stables on his estate at Eatontown, New Jersey, and began to hunt regularly.

A study of Table 19 reveals that only one hunt--the Monmouth County Hunt, 1885-1971,--was established before 1890. Three hunts were founded between 1890-1899, and four hunts were founded between 1900-1909, but all of these hunts were of short duration, disbanding during or immediately after World War I.

The decade from 1910-1919 may be singled out as the period during which more hunts were disbanded than in any other time in New Jersey; during that decade,

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[1] Mackay-Smith, ed., "Annual Roster of the Organized Hunts of America," p. 39.

[2] Ibid.

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TABLE 19

NUMBER OF HUNTS FOUNDED, DISBANDED, AND ACTIVE IN NEW JERSEY LISTED BY DECADE

ITEM	BEFORE 1890	1890-1899	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1970	SUM
Number founded	1	3	4	2	1	1	0	0	1	13
Number disbanded	0	0	0	6	1	2	1	0	0	10
Number active	1	4	8	10	3	3	3	3	3	
Still exists in 1971	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Endured 50 years or more	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Endured 25-49 years	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Endured less than 25 years	0	1	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	8
Endured less than 10 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3

however, two new hunts were established, one of which has endured until the present time--Essex Foxhounds, 1912-1971. The early part of the decade, when ten hunts were active, marks the era of greatest popularity for foxhunting in New Jersey.

From 1920 onward, interest in foxhunting seems to have declined as revealed by the fact that only three hunts were founded and four hunts were disbanded during a period of fifty years. Today only three hunts remain active in New Jersey.

On the following pages will be described the two hunts which endured fifty or more years and hence provided the greatest leadership. The other hunts are listed in chronological order in the table at the end of this chapter.

Monmouth County Hunt, 1885

The Monmouth County country, which lay between Eatontown and Red Bank, New Jersey, was well suited to drag hunting. Hence, P. F. Collier, an Irishman by birth, built kennels and stables on his estate at Eatontown, New Jersey, and began to hunt regularly around 1891.[1] Since Collier returned every year to his mother country for hunting, it is not surprising that both his hounds and horses were imported from

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[1] Higginson and Chamberlain, Hunting in the United States and Canada, p. 118.

Meath, in Ireland.

The elder Collier managed the Monmouth County Hunt until 1904, when he was elected M.F.H. of the Meadow Brook Hounds in New York. At that time, his son--Robert J. Collier--became M.F.H. of the Monmouth County Hunt. After his father's death in 1909, however, Robert Collier seemed to lose interest in the pack which remained more-or-less inactive until his death in 1916.

General Howard Borden purchased the Monmouth hounds and horses in 1916, and shortly thereafter a Hunt Club was formed as described in the passage below:[1]

> ...those gentlemen, who had been regularly hunting with the pack in past years, held a meeting and formed a Club, at which meeting General Borden was elected Master, and he carried the horn during the season which followed, resigning at the end of the year. In 1917, Messrs. W. Strother Jones, Thomas Field, and Rufus C. Finch formed a Committee of Joint Masters, hounds being hunted the entire season by Mr. Finch, who was elected to the sole Mastership at the end of the season, a position which he has held ever since. When Mr. Finch, who had previously held the office of M.F.H. at the Watchung Hunt, took over the Mastership, there were not more than half a dozen people hunting regularly with the pack, but the sport shown has been so excellent that the Field have increased steadily, until now they average between twenty-five and thirty.

Former Masters of the Monmouth Hunt were Mr. Patrick Collier, (1885); Mr. Robert Collier and Mr. Rufus C. Finch, (1915-1932); Amory L. Haskell, (1933-1956);

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[1] Ibid., p. 120.

Amory L. Haskell and Mrs. George S. Howell, (1956-1958); Mr. Amory L. Haskell, (1958-1966); Arthur McConnell and Mrs. Alfred F. King, (1966-1968); and Mr. Leonard A. Duffy, (1968-1971).[1]

At present, the Hunt supports twenty couple of American and one-half couple of Harrier hounds. There are seventy members who ride in the subscription hunt under Mr. Alfred F. King, Rumson, New Jersey, and Leonard A. Duffy of Moorestown, New Jersey.[2]

Essex Foxhounds, 1912

Although the MFHA lists the establishment of the Essex Hounds as 1912, the following passage leads one to believe the Hunt was in existence much earlier:[3]

> ...another group of sportsmen formed what eventually developed into the Essex County Hunt, at Montclair, New Jersey.
>
> The hunting began with beagles, and a little later a pack of harriers was procured and hunted up to the end of 1879, under the Mastership of Mr. F. M. Wheeler. This proved so satisfactory that in 1880 a permanent organization was effected; kennels were built at West Orange, New Jersey, and a draft of English foxhounds was procured from the Montreal Hunt. The supporters of the Hunt being men of limited time, drag-hunting was the form of sport chosen...
>
> Mr. H. N. Mann was elected Master of the Essex County Hunt, and remained in office during 1880 and 1881, when he was followed by Mr. C. A.

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[1] Neilson, ed., Baily's Hunting Directory, 1970, p.275.

[2] Mackay-Smith, ed., "Annual Roster of the Organized Hunts of America," p. 43.

[3] Higginson and Chamberlain, Hunting in the United States and Canada, p. 114.

> Heckscher, who held the country until 1883. From 1884 to 1885, Mr. E. P. Thebaud was the ruling spirit, and finally Mr. J. A. Stewart was elected and remained in office until 1890, when the hounds were taken over by Mr. Charles Pfizer, the latter continuing his Mastership until 1913, Mr. Stewart was the last M.F.H. to hold office under the original organization, for when Mr. Pfizer took the hounds, they became his personal property, and while he accepted a small subscription from the Field, the Essex Hunt was practically a private pack.

Collaborative with this passage, another reference states the Essex County Hunt of Peapack, New Jersey, began as the Montclair Equestrian Club which was organized in 1876. The name was changed to the Montclair Hunt in 1878 and to the Essex County Hunt in 1880. In 1890, Charles Pfizer purchased the pack of hounds and changed the name of the club to the Essex Hunt.[1] Pfizer combined his efforts with fox hunters of the surrounding area to form the Essex Foxhounds in 1812, which were recognized that same year and incorporated in 1913.[2]

During 1914, the Essex members were shown the sport of American hounds owned by George Brice of Maryland when he brought his hounds to Essex Country. Mr. Brice's hounds outperformed the English hounds, during 1914, and showed such outstanding sport that the same year arrangements were made for the purchase of the Brice hounds and Mr. Brice was engaged as Huntsman.[1] A. Fillmore Hyde became Master in 1914 and remained in office until 1929. Charlie Carver served as Huntsman from 1935-1937.

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[1] Essex Foxhounds, Questionnaire mailed by the investigator, May 13, 1971.

[2] Mackay-Smith, ed., "Annual Roster of the Organized Hunts of America," p. 30.

William Chadwell, son of Elias Chadwell, became Whipper-In for the Essex when he was fifteen years old, serving from 1937 through 1938, at which time he moved to the Fairfield and Westchester Hunt. After World War II, in 1944, he returned to the Essex and in 1965, his son Rodney Chadwell, at the age of seventeen, began service as Whipper-In. The Chadwell family represents the growth of hunt families and their development in the United States just as in England.

In 1971, William Chadwell remains the Huntsman and his son, Rodney Chadwell, is an Honorary Whipper-In. The Master is Mrs. Nelson Slater of Far Hill, New Jersey, and the Hunt maintains forty-five couple of American, one-half couple of English, and three couple of cross-bred hounds.[2]

Foxhunting in Connecticut

In spite of the popularity of foxhunting in the neighboring New England states, Connecticut did not establish its first hunt until after 1890. A study of

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[1] Higginson and Chamberlain, Hunting in the United States and Canada, p. 270.

[2] Mackay-Smith, ed., "Annual Roster of the Organized Hunts of America," p. 31.

Table 20 reveals that only two hunts were established before 1920, the first of which was disbanded during World War I.

The years during which the sport was most popular were 1920-1940, with ten hunts being founded in those two decades and only five became disbanded. More hunts were active from 1930-1939 than any other decade.

With the onset of World War II and the subsequent urbanization of the countryside, the number of hunts in existence decreased from seven to four to three in the decades from 1940 to the present.

Connecticut is the only state among those comprising the North East that had no hunt which endured fifty or more years. The oldest hunt--Fairfield County Hounds--has been in existence for forty-seven years. All of the hunts which have been in existence in Connecticut are listed in chronological order in the table at the end of the chapter.

Current Status of Foxhunting in the North East

In order to obtain information concerning foxhunting in the North East during 1970, the investigator mailed questionnaires to the M.F.H.'s of all organized and registered hunts listed in the MFHA Handbook and in The Chronicle of the Horse. Of the forty questionnaires mailed, nineteen or 48 per cent were filled in and returned, providing the data presented in this section of the chapter.

TABLE 20

NUMBER OF HUNTS FOUNDED, DISBANDED, AND ACTIVE IN CONNECTICUT LISTED BY DECADE

ITEM	BEFORE 1890	1890-1899	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1970	SUM
Number founded	0	1	0	1	5	5	1	0	0	13
Number disbanded	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	1	0	10
Number active	0	1	1	2	6	9	7	4	3	
Still exists in 1971	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
Endured 50 years or more	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Endured 25-49 years	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
Endured less than 25 years	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
Endured less than 10 years	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	6

Approximately 1,462 persons are members of organized hunts in the North East; of this number, 663 are men and 799 are women. The age groups into which the hunt members fall, presented in rank order according to size, are as follows: ages 41-60, 417 members; ages under 21, 404 members; ages 21-40, 400 members; and ages over 60, 199 members.

The occupations of the hunt members, presented in rank order according to size, are as follows: Business, 296; Other, 239; Farmer/Rancher, 83; Retired, 63; Law, 61; Teaching, 47; Medicine and Health Allied Fields, 33; and Industrial Work, 13. The "Other" category includes housewives, students, artists, car followers, and professional horsemen.

Concerning changing trends in the size of membership of hunts, the following information was given for each period:

1921-1940. Membership of two hunts increased, while membership of five hunts decreased, and two remained the same.

1941-1960. Membership of fourteen hunts increased, while membership of five hunts decreased, and four hunts remained the same.

1961-1970. Membership of eight hunts increased, while membership of two hunts decreased, and five hunts remained the same.

It may be concluded from these data that an increasing number of persons are participating in hunts each year.

Concerning the effects of urbanization upon foxhunting the following list, presented in rank order, shows the number of hunts influenced by various factors:

Jets, Airplanes	14 hunts
Limited Access Highways	14 hunts
Suburbs	13 hunts
Inflation	13 hunts
Barbed Wire	8 hunts
Railroads	4 hunts
Other	3 hunts
Conflicting Social and/or Professional Activities	2 hunts

The factors specified with the "Other" category by the Masters were motorcycles, snowmobiles, and the gunning of foxes.

Concerning the number of persons comprising the staffs of the hunts in the North East, 57 were men and 22 were women. It should be remembered that the staff of a hunt includes the M.F.H., Huntsman, Field Master, Secretary, and Whippers-In. The average number of persons comprising the staff for each hunt was four.

Concerning the local events or clubs that are used to help promote interest in foxhunting, the following list, presented in rank order, shows the number of hunts which use each event or club:

Pony Club	17 hunts
Hunter Trials	16 hunts
Horse Shows	15 hunts
Point to Points	11 hunts
Race Meetings	6 hunts
Equestrian Clubs/Teams	5 hunts

Concerning methods of financial support, the following list, presented in rank order, shows the number of hunts which use each method of financial support:

Horse Shows	11 hunts
Hunter Trials	11 hunts
Pace Events	11 hunts
Hunt Balls	8 hunts
Point to Points	6 hunts
Other	6 hunts
Race Meetings	5 hunts

The factors specified within the "Other" category by the Masters were horse trials, Master's dinners, dances, and instructional clinics.

Upon the basis of the findings of this questionnaire, it may be concluded that women outnumber men in participation; the largest number of followers fall within the ages 41-60; the most common occupation of foxhunters in the North East is business; membership has steadily increased since 1921; the primary effects of urbanization upon foxhunting in the North East have been jets and airplanes, limited access highways, suburbs, inflation, and barbed wire; four is the average number of persons on each staff; the Pony Club is the method used to promote interest; and horse shows is the best means of financial support.

Summary

The summary of the history of organized foxhunting in Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Connecticut is depicted in Tables 21-25 which follow.

TABLE 21

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN PENNSYLVANIA PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY	DESCRIBED IN CHAPTER
#* 1.	1859-1971	112	Rose Tree Foxhunting Club	Red Lion	Yes
#* 2.	1883-1971	88	Radnor Hunt	White House	Yes
3.	1885-1916	31	The Lima Hunt	Philadelphia	--
4.	1892-1916	24	Pennbrook Hunt	Philadelphia	--
#* 5.	1892-1971	79	Brandywine Hounds	West Chester	Yes
6.	1893-1916	23	Honeybrook Hounds	Reading	--

*Number of hunts in existence through 1970-1971.
#Reply received from questionnaire.

TABLE 21

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN PENNSYLVANIA PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY	DESCRIBED IN CHAPTER
7.	1893-1916	23	Philadelphia Hunt Club	Philadelphia	--
8.	1896-1922	26	Chester Valley Hunt	Unionville	--
9.	1896-1916	20	Taylor Hunt	West Chester	--
10.	1898-1916	18	The Harkaway Hunt	MacDonald	--
11.	1900-1910	10	Upland Hunt (See 1917-Mr. Jeffords Hounds also 1910-Mr. Riddles Hounds)	Philadelphia	--
12.	1901-1916	15	Williamstown Hunt Club	Vintage	--
13.	1903-1953	50	White Marsh Valley Hunt	Mongomery	--
#*14.	1905-1971	66	Chestnut Ridge Hunt	New Geneva	Yes
15.	1910-1917	7	Mister Riddles Hounds	Delaware County	--
*16.	1911-1971	60	Pickering Hunt	Phoenixville	Yes
#*17.	1912-1971	59	Mister Stewarts Cheshire Hounds	Unionville	Yes

*Number of hunts in existence through 1970-1971.
#Reply received from questionnaire.

TABLE 21

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN PENNSYLVANIA
PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

DATE		NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY	DESCRIBED IN CHAPTER
18.	1912-1931	19	Chester County Hunt	Unionville	--
*19.	1914-1971	57	Huntingdon Valley Hunt	Deylestown	Yes
20.	1914-1931	17	Cheshire Hunt	Chester County	--
#*21.	1915-1971	56	Eagle Farms Hunt	West Chester	Yes
*22.	1916-1971	55	Westmoreland Hunt	Greenburg	Yes
23.	1916-----	?	The Limville Hunt	Owehland Township	--
24.	1916-----	?	Pottstown Hunt	Pottstown	--
25.	1916-----	?	Valley Hunt Club of Wawa	Wawa	--
26.	1916-1917	1	Elwood Powell Hunt	Springfield Township	--
*27.	1917-1971	54	Mr. Jefford's Andrews Bridge Hounds	Christiana	Yes
28.	1918-----	?	Glen Moore Hunt	Philadelphia	--
29.	1920-1926	6	Mr. Justice's Harriers	Willow Grove	--
*30.	1921-1971	50	Rolling Rock Hunt	Ligoier	Yes

*Number of hunts in existence through 1970-1971.
#Reply received from questionnaire.

TABLE 21

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN PENNSYLVANIA
PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY	DESCRIBED IN CHAPTER
#*31.	1922-1971	49	Sewickley Hunt	Sewickley	--
32.	1924-1932	8	Montgomery Hunt	Mooretown	--
33.	1925-1959	24	Perkiomen Valley Hunt Club	Collegeville	--
34.	1925-1936	11	Indiana Hunt	Indiana	--
35.	1926-1931	5	Pittsburgh Hunt	Pittsburgh	--
#*36.	1929-1971	42	Beaufort Hunt	Middletown	--
37.	1929-1938	9	Mr. Newbold Elys Hunt	Bridgeport	--
38.	1929-1942	13	Treweryn Hunt	Gwynedd Valley	--
39.	1933-1957	24	Frankstown Hunt	Altvana	--
*40.	1940-1971	31	Hart's Run Hunt	Allison Park	--
41.	1947-1952	5	The Gwynedd Hounds	Bethlehem	--
*42.	1955-1971	16	Wissahickon Hounds	Gwynedd	--
*43.	1959-1971	12	Whitelands-Perkiomen Valley Hunt	Malvern	--

*Number of hunts in existence through 1970-1971.
#Reply received from questionnaire.

TABLE 21

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN PENNSYLVANIA PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY	DESCRIBED IN CHAPTER
*44.	1962-1971	9	Hilltown Harriers Hunt	Spring House	--
*45.	1963-1971	8	Limekiln Hunt	Reading	--
*46.	1968-1971	3	Dutch Fork Hunt	West Alexandria	--

*Number of hunts in existence through 1970-1971.
#Reply received from questionnaire.

TABLE 22

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN NEW YORK PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY	DESCRIBED IN CHAPTER
#* 1.	1876-1971	95	Genesee Valley Hunt	Genesee	Yes
#* 2.	1877-1971	94	Meadow Brook Hounds	Glen Head	Yes
3.	1886-1916	30	The Westchester County Hunt	Westchester	--
4.	1889-1916	27	Dutchess County Hunt	Dutchess County	--
5.	1890-1916	26	Ballston Hunt Club	Saratoga County	--

*Number in existence through 1970-1971.
#Reply received from questionnaire.

TABLE 22

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN NEW YORK PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY	DESCRIBED IN CHAPTER
6.	1891-1916	25	Albany Hunt Club	Albany	--
7.	1891-1916	25	Richmond County Hunt	Middletown	--
*8.	1900-1971	71	Smithtown Hunt	Setauket	Yes
#* 9.	1907-1971	64	Millbrook Hunt	Millbrook	Yes
10.	1908-1943	35	Suffolk Hounds	Southhampton	--
11.	1912-1951	39	Shelburne Fox Hounds	Shelburne	--
12.	1913-1925	12	Glen-Arden Hunt	Arden	--
13.	1920-1935	25	Lake Shore Hunt	Buffalo	--
14.	1922-1923	1	Remlik Hunt	Binghampton	--
*15.	1924-1971	46	Golden's Bridge Hounds	North Salem	--
16.	1924-1926	2	Buffalo Hunt	Buffalo	--
17.	1925-1931	6	Mr. Reynal's Hunt	Millbrook	--
#*18.	1927-1971	45	Old Chatham Hunt	Old Chatham	--
19.	1926-1928	2	Mr. Bowman's Hunt	Golden Bridge	--

*Number of hunts in existence through 1970-1971.
#Reply received from questionnaire.

TABLE 22

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN NEW YORK PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

DATE		NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY	DESCRIBED IN CHAPTER
20.	1928-1935	7	Star Ridge Hunt	Brewster	--
21.	1928-1955	27	Carroll Hounds	East Chaltram	--
22.	1928-1933	5	Lebanon Valley Hunt	New Lebanon	--
*23.	1929-1971	42	Rombout Hunt	Salt Point	--
24.	1930-1954	24	East Aurora Hunt	Buffalo	--
25.	1931-1955	24	The Oaks Hunt	Long Island	--
26.	1933-1942	9	Orangeburg Hunt	Orangeburg	--
*27.	1939-1971	32	Limestone Creek Hunt	Manlius	--
*28.	1963-1971	8	Windy Hollow Farm Hunt	Florida	--

*Number of hunts in existence through 1970-1971.
#Reply received from questionnaire.

TABLE 23

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN MASSACHUSETTS PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

DATE		NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY	DESCRIBED IN CHAPTER
* 1.	1882-1971	89	Myopia Hunt	South Hamilton	Yes

*Number of hunts in existence through 1970-1971.
#Reply received from questionnaire.

TABLE 23

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN MASSACHUSETTS PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY	DESCRIBED IN CHAPTER
#* 2.	1895-1971	76	Norfolk Hunt	Dover	Yes
3.	1897-1921	24	Middlesex Foxhounds	South Lincoln	--
4.	1900-1916	16	Brookside Hunt Club	Norfolk County	--
5.	1901-1916	15	Endean Beagles Hunt	Norfolk County	--
6.	1903-1917	14	Grafton Hounds	North Grafton	--
7.	1903-1916	13	Lenox Hunt Club	Lenox	--
8.	1907-1916	9	Berkshire Hunt	Berkshire County	--
9.	1907-1916	9	Green River Hunt	Greenfield	--
10.	1920-1948	28	Nantucket Harrier Hunt	Nantucket	--
11.	1920-1955	35	Quansett Hounds	South Westport	--
12.	1923-1942	19	Jacob's Hill Hunt	Jacob's Hill	--
13.	1925-1932	7	Dedham County and Polo Club	Dedham	--

*Number of hunts in existence through 1970-1971.
#Reply received from questionnaire.

TABLE 23

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN MASSACHUSETTS PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY	DESCRIBED IN CHAPTER
14.	1930-1937	7	Cahasset Hunt	Cahasset	--
15.	1931-1945	14	Salem County Club	Salem	--
16.	1933-1945	12	Ridgewood Hounds	Sterling Junction	--
#*17.	1964-1971	7	Nashoba Hunt	Pepperell	--
#*18.	1968-1971	3	Bradbury Foxhounds	Rehoboth	--
19.	-----1936	?	Vine Brook Hunt	Burlington	--

*Number of hunts in existence through 1970-1971.
#Reply from questionnaire.

TABLE 24

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN NEW JERSEY PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY	DESCRIBED IN CHAPTER
#* 1.	1872-1971	99	Essex Foxhounds	Peapack	Yes
#* 2.	1885-1971	86	Monmouth County Hunt	Allentown	Yes

*Number of hunts in existence through 1970-1971.
#Reply received from questionnaire.

TABLE 24

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN NEW JERSEY PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

DATE		NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY	DESCRIBED IN CHAPTER
3.	1891-1916	25	Lakewood Hunt	Lakewood	--
4.	1891-1916	25	Millville Hunting Club	Lakewood	--
5.	1897-1916	19	Ocean County Hunt Club	Lakewood	--
6.	1901-1916	15	Mercer County Foxhunting	Trenton	--
7.	1901-1916	15	Point Pleasant Hunt Club	Point Pleasant	--
8.	1901-1916	15	The Union County Hounds	Union	--
9.	1902-1920	18	Watchung Hunt	Union	--
*10.	1915-1971	56	Spring Valley Hounds	Mandham	--
11.	1928-1939	11	Stony Brook Hunt	Princeton	--
12.	1931-1947	16	Harmony Hollow Hounds	Not available	--
13.	1962-1971	9	Kingwood Foxhounds	Clover Hill	--

*Number of hunts in existence through 1970-1971.
#Reply from questionnaire.

TABLE 25

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN CONNECTICUT
PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

DATE		NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY	DESCRIBED IN CHAPTER
1.	1891-1916	25	Norwalk Hunt Club	Norwalk	--
2.	1919-1923	4	Craggy Bluff Hunt	Greenwich	--
#* 3.	1924-1971	47	Fairfield County Hounds	Fairfield	Yes
4.	1925-1932	7	Middleburg Hunt	West Hartford and Bloomfield	--
5.	1925-1930	5	Westmoor Hunt	Westmoor	--
6.	1928-1939	11	Ox Ridge Hunt	Westchester County	--
#* 7.	1929-1971	42	Mr. Haight, Jr.'s Litchfield County Hounds	Litchfield	--
8.	1930-1959	29	Litchfield County Hunt	Newton	--
9.	1930-1942	12	Watertown Hunt	Watertown	--
10.	1931-1938	7	Woodbridge Riding and Hunt Club	New Haven	--
11.	1938-1941	3	Suffield Hounds	Suffield	--
12.	1938-1945	7	Tortin Hill Hounds	Watertown	--
*13.	1945-1971	26	Middlebury Hunt	Middlebury	--

*Number of hunts in existence through 1970-1971.
#Reply from questionnaire.

TABLE 26

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN VERMONT PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY	DESCRIBED IN CHAPTER
* 1.	1967-1971	4	Green Mountain Hounds	Stowe	--

*Number of hunts in existence through 1970-1971.
#Reply received from questionnaire.

TABLE 27

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN RHODE ISLAND PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY	DESCRIBED IN CHAPTER
1.	1872-1916	44	Newport County Hunt	Providence	--
2.	1890-1916	26	Hogsick Valley Hunt Club	Newport	--
3.	1894-1916	22	Agawam Hunt Club	Providence	--

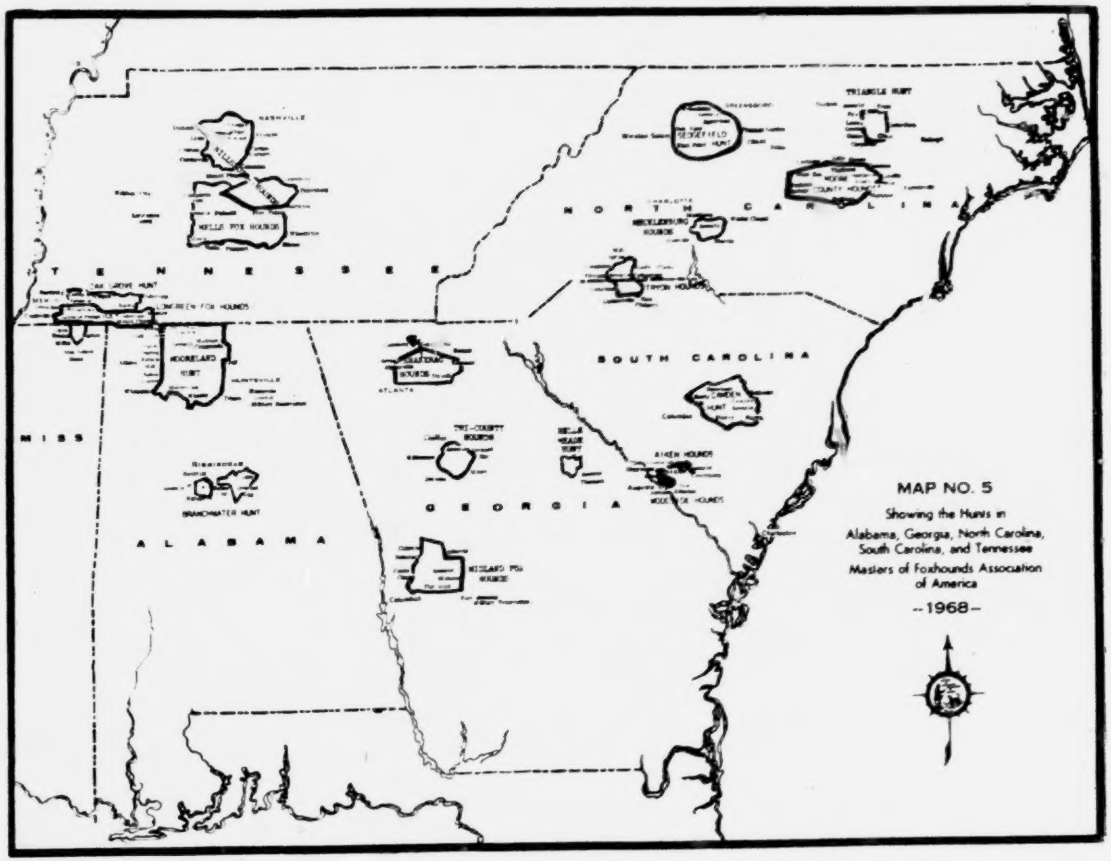
*Number of hunts in existence through 1970-1971.
#Reply received from questionnaire.

TABLE 28

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN NEW HAMPSHIRE
PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY	DESCRIBED IN CHAPTER
1.	1885-1916	31	Portsmouth Hunt	Portsmouth	--
2.	1922-1963	41	Graton Hunt	Not available	--

*Number of hunts in existence through 1970-1971.
#Reply received from questionnaire.


MAP NO. 5

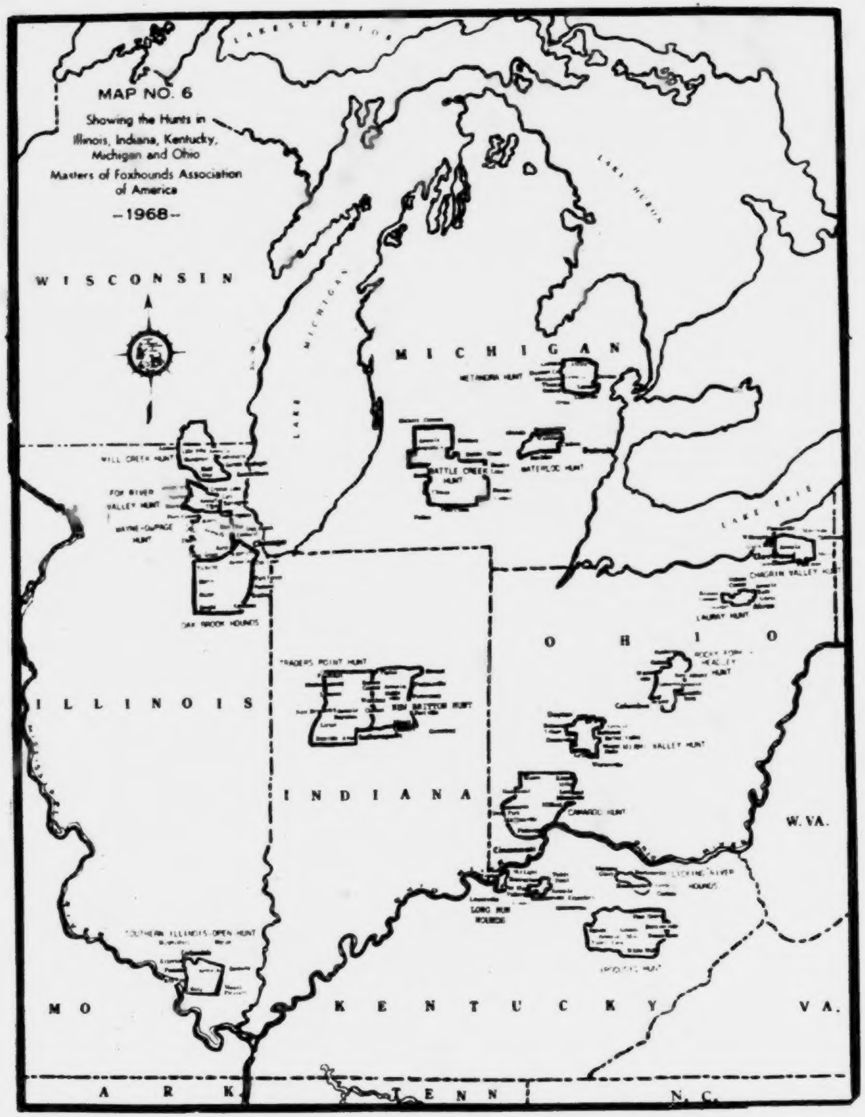
Showing the Hunts in

Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee

Masters of Foxhounds Association of America

--1968--

TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
ALABAMA
MISS
NASHVILLE
HILLSBORO HOUNDS
WELLS FOX HOUNDS
OAK GROVE HUNT
LONGREEN FOX HOUNDS
MOORELAND HUNT
HUNTSVILLE
BIRMINGHAM
BRANCHWATER HUNT
SHAKERAG HOUNDS
ATLANTA
TRI-COUNTY HOUNDS
BELLE MEADE HUNT
MIDLAND FOX HOUNDS
AIKEN HOUNDS
WOODSIDE HOUNDS
CAMDEN HUNT
Columbia
Charleston
CHARLOTTE
MECKLENBURG HOUNDS
TRYON HOUNDS
SEDGEFIELD HUNT
GREENSBORO
TRIANGLE HUNT
MOORE COUNTY HOUNDS

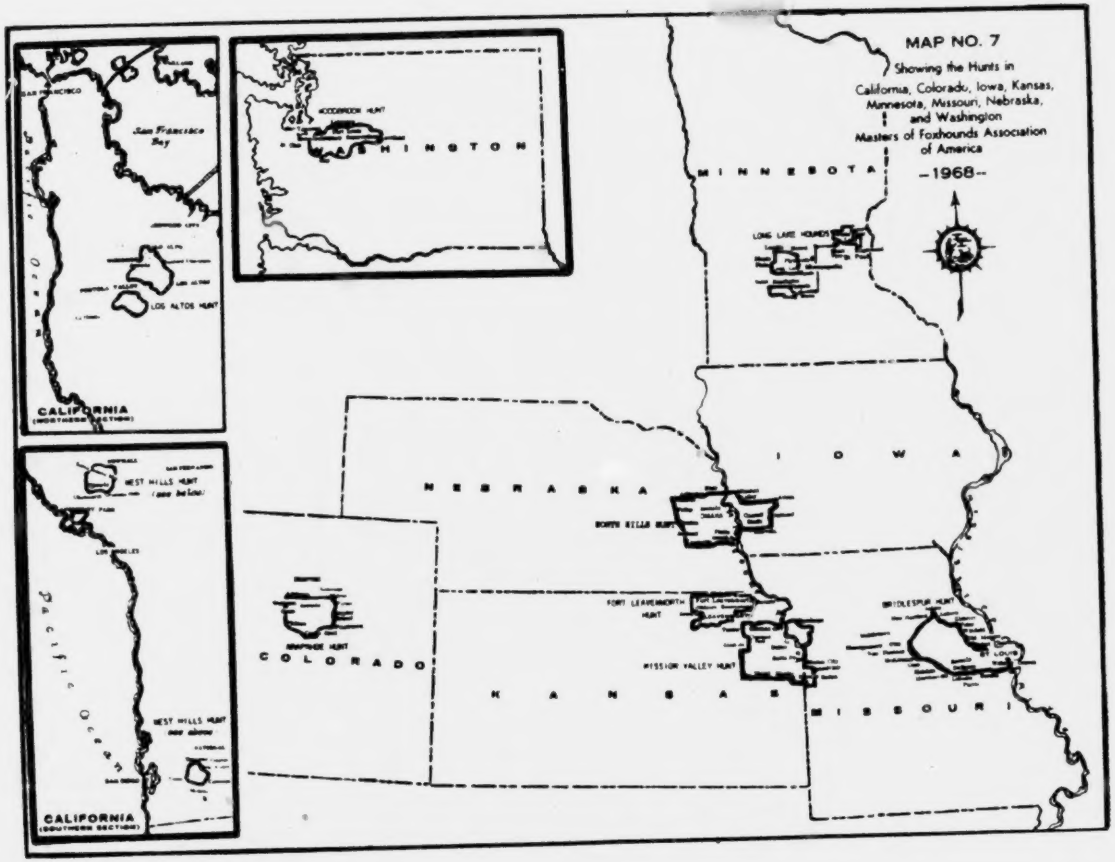


MAP NO. 6

Showing the Hunts in
Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky,
Michigan and Ohio
Masters of Foxhounds Association
of America

–1968–

LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
LAKE ERIE
WISCONSIN
MICHIGAN
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
W. VA.
VA.
MO
ARK
TENN
N.C.
METAMORA HUNT
BATTLE CREEK HUNT
WATERLOO HUNT
MILL CREEK HUNT
FOX RIVER VALLEY HUNT
WAYNE-DUPAGE HUNT
OAK BROOK HOUNDS
TRADERS POINT HUNT
CHAGRIN VALLEY HUNT
LAUNAY HUNT
ROCKY FORK - HEADLEY HUNT
MIAMI VALLEY HUNT
CAMARGO HUNT
LICKING RIVER HOUNDS
LONG RUN HOUNDS
IROQUOIS HUNT
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS OPEN HUNT
Columbus
Cincinnati
Louisville


MAP NO. 7

Showing the Hunts in
California, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas,
Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska,
and Washington
Masters of Foxhounds Association
of America

–1968–

MINNESOTA
LONG LAKE HOUNDS
IOWA
NEBRASKA
NORTH HILLS HUNT
FORT LEAVENWORTH HUNT
MISSION VALLEY HUNT
KANSAS
MISSOURI
BRIDLESPUR HUNT
ST LOUIS
COLORADO
ARAPAHOE HUNT
WASHINGTON
WOODBROOK HUNT
SAN FRANCISCO
San Francisco Bay
LOS ALTOS HUNT
Pacific Ocean
CALIFORNIA
(NORTHERN SECTION)
WEST HILLS HUNT
(see below)
LOS ANGELES
WEST HILLS HUNT
see above
SAN DIEGO
Pacific Ocean
CALIFORNIA
(SOUTHERN SECTION)

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CHAPTER VI

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF ORGANIZED FOXHUNTING IN THE SOUTH, MIDWEST, CENTRAL STATES, AND THE WEST

In this chapter, the history of foxhunting in the South, the Midwest, the Central States, and the West will be presented. That foxhunting is less well developed in these areas of the United States is well demonstrated in Table 13 when one noted that the nine states comprising the Middle East and the North East have a total number of sixty-nine hunts registered in 1971, whereas all of the other districts combined, or the other eighteen states, have only forty-eight hunts registered in 1971.

The following fifteen states are not mentioned in this chapter, nor elsewhere in this thesis, since they never registered a fox hunt with the NSHA or the MFHA: Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

For the purpose of this study, the South, which has twenty hunts registered in 1971, includes the states of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Florida, and Texas. Of the twenty hunts registered, questionnaires were returned by thirteen M.F.H.'s.

The Midwest, which has eighteen hunts registered in 1971, includes the states of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Of the eighteen hunts registered, questionnaires were returned by ten M.F.H.'s

The Central States, which have seven hunts registered in 1971, include Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Utah. Of the seven hunts registered, questionnaires were returned by three M.F.H.'s

The West, which has only three hunts registered in 1971, includes California, Oregon, and Washington. Of the three hunts, questionnaires were not returned by any M.F.H.'s.

Foxhunting in the South

The South was the last section of the United States to feel the need for organized hunting with no pack registered prior to 1890. Various historians report, however, that Southerners--particularly those in Georgia, Florida, and the Carolinas--have engaged in hunting since colonial days.[1] The following passage describes foxhunting in the South during the nineteenth century:[2]

> As for the South, aside from Mr. Hitchcock, who has a kennel of a dozen couple of hounds, and half as many hunters, the expense of maintaining hounds

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[1] Potts, Foxhunting in America, p. 15.

[2] Whitney, "Foxhunting in the United States," p. 504.

> or of hunting is very small. Hunting clubs as we have them in the North are not the rule.... There is infinitely more fox-hunting, and the sporting spirit is more widespread than in any other section, but the sport partakes more of the flavor of the old days of farmer hunting in Pennsylvania. Hounds are bred and owned individually, and hunted in separate packs by their masters, usually at their own expense, sometimes aided by an indifferent subscription, or several packs in a locality are joined to furnish sport for larger fields. The packs average small in numbers, say from six to eight couple, and more generally speaking maintain their individuality, as there is great rivalry between owners, and as much discussion over the respective merits of different breeds as is excited by a comparison of the English and American.

In order to present a comprehensive picture of the growth and development of foxhunting in the South, Table 29 depicts the number of hunts founded and disbanded decade by decade. Table 29 reveals also that no hunts were founded prior to 1890. From 1891 to present, a total of thirty-two hunts have been founded, twenty of which are still active today. A chronological listing of all of the organized hunts which have existed in the South appears at the end of this chapter and reveals that the first three organized hunts were Mr. Hitchcock's hunt in Aiken, South Carolina, 1891-1920; Swannahon Hunt in Asheville, North Carolina, 1892-1926; and Chatham Hunt Club in Savannah, Georgia, 1896-1916. The first organized hunt to endure until the present day is Moore County Hounds, in Moore County, North Carolina, 1914-1971.

Table 29 reveals that the greatest growth in foxhunting, as measured by the number of new hunts registered

TABLE 29

NUMBER OF HUNTS FOUNDED AND DISBANDED PRESENTED BY DECADES FOR THE SOUTH

STATE	BEFORE 1890	1890-1899	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1971	TOTAL	STILL IN EXIST.
North Carolina											5
Founded	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	1	1	8	
Disbanded	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	
Georgia											4
Founded	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	2	8	
Disbanded	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	
Tennessee											4
Founded	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	6	
Disbanded	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
South Carolina											4
Founded	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	6	
Disbanded	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	

TABLE 29

NUMBER OF HUNTS FOUNDED AND DISBANDED PRESENTED BY DECADES FOR THE SOUTH

STATE	BEFORE 1890	1890-1899	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1971	TOTAL	STILL IN EXIST.
Alabama											2
Founded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	
Disbanded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Florida											1
Founded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Disbanded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Texas											0
Founded	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Disbanded	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Total											20
Founded	0	3	3	2	8	2	2	4	7	32	
Disbanded	0	0	0	2	3	2	4	1	0	12	
Active	0	3	6	8	14	13	13	13	20		

in any ten year period, occurred in the decades from 1920-1929 and from 1960 to the present. The first growth spurt is consistent with that shown in the rest of the United States but the increase in hunts since 1960 is unprecedented, making the South the only section of the country where the popularity of foxhunting is increasing rather than decreasing. At present, eighteen hunts are active in the South; at no other time in its history have so many hunts been registered.

While a few hunts have disbanded in every decade since 1910, in only one instance, the World War II years, have more hunts been disbanded than were founded. It may be generalized therefore, with this one exception, that interest in foxhunting has grown steadily in the South since the introduction of the sport.

States leading in the growth and development of foxhunting, as determined by the total number of hunts founded, as well as those still active are: North Carolina--eight founded, five of which are still active; South Carolina--six founded, four of which are still active; Georgia--eight founded, four of which are still active; Alabama--two founded, both of which are still active; and Florida, one founded which is still active. Texas had one hunt, but it is no longer in existence. It is known, however, that a hunt does exist in Dallas, Texas, which is attempting to meet the criteria for registration with the MFHA.[1]

The history of foxhunting in each of these seven states comprising the South will be depicted in the tables which follow.

TABLE 30

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN NORTH CAROLINA PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY
1.	1892-1926	25	Swannahon Hunt	Asheville
2.	1900-1922	22	Overhills Hunt	
* 3.	1914-1971	57	Moore County Hounds	Moore County
* 4.	1926-1971	45	Tryon Hounds	Tryon
#* 5.	1927-1971	44	Sedgefield Hunt	Greensboro
6.	1929-1940	11	Sandy Run Hunt	Pinehurst
* 7.	1956-1971	15	Mecklenburg Hounds	Matthews
#* 8.	1961-1971	10	Triangle Hunt	Durham

#Reply received from questionnaire.
*Hunts in existence in 1970-1971.

Some of the persons associated with foxhunting in North Carolina from the 1900's through the present are as follows: Mr. Jackson and James Boyd, Joint-Masters of the Moore County Hounds, 1914-1942; and Mr. William O. Moss, M.F.H. of the Moore County Hounds, 1943-1971. Mr. George D. Wick of the Tryon County Hounds, 1926-1929; Mr. Eligio Del Guercio of the Tryon County Hounds, 1963-1968; and Mr. Arthur Farwell of the Tryon County Hounds, 1968-1969.[1]

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[1] Mrs. Wesby R. Parker, personal interview, January 18, 1971.

TABLE 31

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN GEORGIA PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY
1.	1896-1916	20	Chatham Hunt Club	Savannah
2.	1909-1916	7	The Eleventh Cavalry Hunt	Fort Oglethorpe
3.	1909-1945	36	Fort Oglethorpe Hunt	Fort Oglethorpe
4.	1925-1948	23	Infantry School Hunt	Fort Benning
*5.	1943-1971	38	Shakerag Hounds	Atlanta

#Reply received from questionnaire.
*Hunts in existence in 1970-1971.

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[1] Neilson, ed., Baily's Hunting Directory, 1970, p. 276 and 290.

TABLE 31

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN GEORGIA PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY
#* 6.	1950-1971	21	Midland Foxhounds	Columbus
#* 7.	1962-1971	19	Tri-County Hounds	Griffin
#* 8.	1966-1971	5	Belle Meade Hunt	Thomason

#Reply received from questionnaire.
*Number of hunts in existence in 1970-1971.

Some of the names of persons associated with foxhunting in Georgia from 1900's through the present are as follows: Mr. Richard Hull of the Shakerag Hunt, 1943-1946; Mr. William R. Elsas of the Shakerag Hunt, 1946-1950; Messrs. P. E. Christian and Oliver M. Healey of the Shakerag Hunt, 1950-1964.[1]

TABLE 32

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN TENNESSEE PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY
1.	1926-1937	11	Harpeth Hills Hunt	Nashville
2.	1929-1932	3	Grasslands Hunt	Gallatin

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[1] Neilson, ed., Baily's Hunting Directory, 1970, p. 287.

TABLE 32

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN TENNESSEE PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

		DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY
#*	3.	1932-1971	39	Hillsboro Hounds	Nashville
*	4.	1945-1971	26	Oak Grove Hunt	Germantown
*	5.	1957-1971	14	Longreen Foxhounds	Germantown
#*	6.	1964-1971	7	Mells Fox Hounds	Pulaski

#Reply received from questionnaire.
*Hunts in existence in 1970-1971.

Some of the names of persons associated with foxhunting in Tennessee from the 1900's to the present are as follows: John Branham of the Narpeth Hills Hunt, 1927; John B. Thomas, M.F.H. of the Grasslands Hunt, 1928: Mason Houghland of the Hillsboro Hounds, 1932-1959; Vernon Sharp and Mr. John Sloan, Joint-Masters of the Hillsboro Hounds, 1959; Colonel John L. Hornor, M.F.H. of the Mells Fox Hounds, 1964-1971.[1]

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[1] Neilson, ed., Baily's Hunting Directory, 1950, p. 262; 1970, p. 271.

TABLE 33

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN SOUTH CAROLINA PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY
1.	1891-1920	29	Mister Hitchcock's Hunt	Aiken
* 2.	1914-1968	54	Aiken Hounds	Aiken
#* 3.	1926-1971	45	Camden Hunt	Camden
4.	1928-1954	16	Pine Tree Hunt Club	Columbia
#* 5.	1961-1971	10	Woodside Hounds	Aiken
#* 6.	1963-1971	8	Greenville County Hounds	Landrum

#Reply received from questionnaire.
*Hunts in existence in 1970-1971.

Some of the names of persons associated with foxhunting in South Carolina from the 1900's to the present are as follows: Mrs. L. E. Hitchcock, M.F.H. of the Aiken Hounds, 1918-1934; Mrs. Northrop R. Knop and Mrs. Robert J. Harrington, Joint-Masters of the Aiken Hounds, 1956-1965; Mr. Geffrey L. Groat, M.F.H. of the Aiken Hounds, 1968; Miss Dolly von Stake and Mrs. Seymour H. Knox of the Aiken Hounds, 1940-1945.[1]

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[1] Neilson, ed., Baily's Hunting Directory, 1970, p. 246

TABLE 34

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN ALABAMA PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY
#* 1.	1950-1971	21	Branchwater Hunt	Birmingham
#* 2.	1961-1971	10	Mooreland Hunt	Huntsville

#Reply received from questionnaire.
*Number of hunts in existence in 1970-1971.

Some of the names of persons associated with foxhunting in Alabama from the 1950's through the present are as follows: Harry Moore Rhett, M.F.H. of the Mooreland Hunt, 1965.[1]

TABLE 35

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN FLORIDA PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY
#* 1.	1967-1971	4	Two Rivers Hunt	Tampa
2.	1925-1929	4	Coral Gables Hunt	Miami

#Reply received from questionnaire.
*Hunts in existence in 1970-1971.

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[1] Neilson, ed., Baily's Hunting Directory, 1970, p. 276.

Some of the names of persons associated with foxhunting in Florida from the 1960's through the present are as follows: William J. Webber and John R. Culbreath, Joint-Masters of the Two Rivers Hunt, 1965.[1]

TABLE 36

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN TEXAS PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY
1.	1933-1944	11	Fort Cavalry Division Hunt	Fort Bliss

Current Status of Foxhunting in the South

In order to obtain information concerning foxhunting in the South during 1970, the investigator mailed questionnaires to the M.F.H.'s of all organized hunts listed in the MFHA Handbook and in The Chronicle of the Horse. Of the twenty questionnaires mailed, thirteen, or 65 per cent were filled in and returned, providing the data presented in this section of the chapter.

Approximately 809 persons are members of organized hunts in the South. Of this number, 380 are men, 344 are women, and 85 are children. The age groups into which the hunt members fall, presented in rank order according to size, are as follows: ages 41-60, 273 members; ages under 21, 233 members; ages 21-40, 232 members; and ages over 60, 71 members.

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[1] Neilson, ed., Baily's Hunting Directory, 1970, p. 291.

The occupations of the hunt members, presented in rank order according to size, are as follows: Business, 213; Others, 60; Medicine and Health Allied Fields, 40; Retired, 39; Farmer/Rancher, 36; Industrial Work, 27; Law, 22; Teaching, 21; and Engineering, 9. "Others" includes pilots, housewives, students, architects, and government personnel.

Concerning changing trends in the size of memberships of hunts, the following information was given for each period:

1921-1940. Membership of two hunts increased, while membership of one hunt remained the same.

1941-1960. Membership of six hunts increased, while membership of two hunts remained the same.

1961-1970. Membership of six hunts increased, while membership of four hunts remained the same.

It may be concluded from these data that an increasing number of persons are participating in hunts each year.

Concerning the effects of urbanization upon fox-hunting, the following list, presented in rank order, shows the number of hunts influenced by various factors:

Barbed Wire	6 hunts
Limited Access Highways	6 hunts
Suburbs	6 hunts
Conflicting Social and/or Professional Activities	4 hunts
Jets, Airplanes	4 hunts
Inflation	3 hunts
Other	3 hunts
Railroads	2 hunts

The factors specified within the "Other" category by the Masters were migration of people to rural areas and clearing of hunt country.

Concerning the number of persons comprising the staffs of the hunts in the South, 37 were men and 13 were women. It should be remembered that the staff of a hunt includes the M.F.H., Huntsman, Field Master, Secretary, and Whippers-In. The average number of persons comprising the staff for each hunt was four persons.

Concerning the local events or clubs that are used to help promote interest in foxhunting, the following list, presented in rank order, shows the number of hunts which use each event or club:

Horse Shows	10 hunts
Hunter Trials	9 hunts
Pony Club	6 hunts

Race Meetings	4 hunts
Point to Points	3 hunts
Equestrian Clubs/Teams	2 hunts

Concerning methods of financial support, the following list, presented in rank order, shows the number of hunts which used each method of financial support:

Horse Shows	8 hunts
Hunter Trials	4 hunts
Point to Points	3 hunts
Hunt Balls	2 hunts
Race Meetings	1 hunt
Pace Events	1 hunt
Other	1 hunt

The "Other" listed was square dances, hound races, and publishing a horseman's cookbook.

Upon the basis of the findings of this questionnaire, it may be concluded that men outnumber the women in participation and positions of leadership; the largest number of followers fall within the ages 41-60; the most common occupation of fox hunters in the South is that of business; membership has steadily increased since 1941; the primary effects of urbanization upon foxhunting in the South have been barbed wire and limited access highways; four is the average number of persons on each staff; and horse shows are the most popular means of promoting interest in foxhunting as well as the most frequently used method of financial support.

Foxhunting in the Midwest

The Midwest, like the South and the West, was slow to develop organized foxhunting. A study of Table 37 which presents the number of hunts founded and disbanded by decades, reveals that only one hunt was organized before 1890. This was the Iroquois Hunt, 1880-1971, of Lexington, Kentucky.

From 1880 to the present, a total of thirty-seven hunts have been founded, eighteen of which are still active today. A chronological listing of all organized hunts which have existed in the Midwest appears at the end of this chapter and reveals that the first three organized hunts, in addition to the Iroquois Hunt, were Detroit Hunt Club, in Detroit, Michigan, 1890-1916; Fleet Foxhunting Club, in Muskegon, Michigan, 1893-1916; and Woodbine Hunt Club, in East St. Louis, Illinois, 1897-1926.

Table 37 reveals that the greatest growth in foxhunting, as measured by the number of new hunts registered in any ten year period, occurred in the decade from 1920-1929, when twelve clubs were founded and only five disbanded. This growth spurt is consistent with that shown in the rest of the United States. The other two decades

TABLE 37

NUMBER OF HUNTS FOUNDED AND DISBANDED PRESENTED BY DECADES FOR THE MIDWEST

STATE	BEFORE 1890	1890-1899	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1971	TOTAL	STILL IN EXIST.
Illinois											5
Founded	0	1	3	0	4	0	3	0	1	12	
Disbanded*	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	7*	
Ohio											5
Founded	0	0	1	0	4	1	1	1	1	9	
Disbanded	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	4	
Michigan											3
Founded	0	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	7	
Disbanded	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	4	
Kentucky											3
Founded	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	5	
Disbanded	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	

*Disbanded date for one hunt is unknown.

TABLE 37

NUMBER OF HUNTS FOUNDED AND DISBANDED PRESENTED BY DECADES FOR THE MIDWEST

STATE	BEFORE 1890	1890-1899	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1971	TOTAL	STILL IN EXIST.
Indiana											2
Founded	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	
Disbanded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wisconsin											0
Founded	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
Disbanded	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	
Total											18
Founded	1	3	4	2	13	2	6	1	5	37	
Disbanded	0	0	0	5	5	1	3	4	1	19*	
Active	1	4	8	11	18	15	20	18	19		

*Disbanded date for one hunt is unknown

in which growth was great were 1940-1949 and 1960-1971. If it were not for the failure of new hunts to develop in the 1950's, one would generalize that interest in foxhunting has increased steadily for the past thirty years. In spite of the lack of growth in the 1950's, the popularity of foxhunting, as measured by the total numbers of clubs active in each decade, is greater during these past thirty years than in any previous period.

While a few hunts have disbanded in every decade since 1910, in only two instances have more hunts been disbanded than were founded--the World War I era and the 1950's.

States leading in the growth and development of foxhunting, as determined by the total number of hunts founded, as well as those still active, are as follows: Illinois--twelve founded, five of which are still active; Ohio--nine founded, five of which are still active; Michigan--seven founded, three of which are still active; Kentucky--five founded, three of which are still active; Indiana--two founded, both of which are still active; and Wisconsin--two founded, neither of which are still active.

The history of foxhunting in each of these six states comprising the Midwest will be depicted in the tables which follow.

TABLE 38

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN ILLINOIS PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY
1.	1897-1926	19	Woodbine Hunt Club	East St. Louis
2.	1901-1916	15	The Onwentsia Hunt	Lake Forest
#* 3.	1902-1971	69	Mill Creek Hunt	Lake Forest
4.	1903-1916	13	The Midlethian Hunt Club	Chicago
5.	1920-1929	9	Mr. Behr's Hunt	Lake Forest
6.	1921-1925	4	Mr. Peabody's Hunt	Chicago
7.	1923-1954	31	Longmeadow Hunt	Winnetka
8.	1928-----	?	Du Page Hunt	Wheaton
*9.	1940-1971	31	Fox River Valley Hunt	Barrington
*10.	1940-1971	31	Wayne-DuPage Hunt	Wayne
#*11.	1944-1971	27	Oak Brook Hounds	Oak Brook
#*12.	1961-1971	10	Southern Illinois Open Hunt	Herrin

#Reply received from questionnaire.
*Number of hunts in existence in 1970-1971.

Some of the names of persons associated with fox-hunting in Illinois from the 1900's through the present are as follows: Mr. Arthur Aldis, M.F.H. of the Mill Creek Hunt, 1920-1921; Mrs. James Simpson, Jr., and Mr. Charles N. Steele, Joint-Masters of the Mill Creek Hunt, 1952-1955; Mrs. Ginevra M. Birmingham, Jr. and Mr. William Wood Prince, Joint-Masters of the Mill Creek Hunt, 1963-1965.[1]

TABLE 39

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN OHIO PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY
* 1.	1908-1971	63	Chagrin Valley Hunt	Gates Mill
2.	1923-1937	14	Southdown Hunt	Lake County
* 3.	1925-1971	46	Camargo Hunt	Indian Hill
4.	1926-1955	29	Springbrook Hunt	Ottawa Hills
5.	1926-1958	32	Summit Hunt	Macedonia
6.	1935-1940	5	Headley Hunt	Lyanisville
#* 7.	1940-1971	31	Rocky-Fork-Headley Hunt	Gabanna
#* 8.	1953-1971	18	Lauray Hunt	Bath
#* 9.	1960-1971	11	Miami Valley Hunt	Bellbrook

#Reply received from questionnaire.
*Hunts in existence in 1970-1971.

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[1] Neilson, ed., Baily's Hunting Directory, 1950, p. 274.

Some of the names of the persons associated with foxhunting in Ohio from the 1900's through the present are as follows: Raymond C. Firestone, M.F.H. of the Lauray Hunt, 1953-1971.[1]

TABLE 40

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN MICHIGAN PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY
1.	1890-1916	26	Detroit Hunt Club	Detroit
2.	1893-1916	23	Fleet Foxhunting Club	Muskegon
3.	1911-1929	15	Grosse Points Hunt Club	Detroit
4.	1917-1965	48	Bloomfield Hunt	Detroit
* 5.	1928-1971	43	Metamora Hunt	Metamora
#* 6.	1929-1971	42	Battle Creek Hunt	Battle Creek
* 7.	1943-1971	28	Waterloo Hunt	Grasslake

#Reply received from questionnaire.
*Hunts in existence in 1970-1971.

Some of the names of persons associated with foxhunting in Michigan from the 1900's through the present are as follows: Dr. Stuart Pritchard, M.F.H. of the Battle Creek Hunt, 1929-1937; Mr. P. T. Cheff, M.F.H. of the Battle Creek Hunt, 1945-1971.[1]

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[1] Neilson, ed., Baily's Hunting Directory, 1950, p. 266.

TABLE 41

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN KENTUCKY PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY
1.	1880-1971	91	Iroquois Hunt	Lexington
2.	1925-1928	3	Mr. Woolbridge's Hunt	Versailles
3.	1940-1945	5	Oldham County Hounds	
#* 4.	1961-1971	10	Long Run Hounds	Louisville
* 5.	1962-1971	9	Licking River Hounds	Carlisle

#Reply received from questionnaire.
*Hunts in existence in 1970-1971.

Some of the names of persons associated with foxhunting in Kentucky from the 1880's through the present are as follows: General Roger Williams, M.F.H. of the Iroquois Hunt, 1890-1914; L. B. Shouse and C. Kendall McDonald, Joint-Masters of the Iroquois Hunt, 1926-1928; Mr. Edward F. Spears, M.F.H. of the Iroquois Hunt, 1931.[2]

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[1] Neilson, ed., Baily's Hunting Directory, 1950, p. 247.

[2] Ibid., p. 264.

TABLE 42

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN INDIANA PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY
* 1.	1931-1971	40	Traders Point Hunt	Zionsville
#* 2.	1967-1971	4	New Britton Hunt	Noblesville

#Reply received from questionnaire.
*Hunts in existence in 1970-1971.

Some of the names of persons associated with foxhunting in Indiana from the 1900's through the present are as follows: Mr. George M. Bailey, M.F.H. of the Traders Point Hunt, 1931-1934; Mr. and Mrs. George M. Bailey, Joint-Masters of the Traders Point Hunt, 1935-1936; Mr. Corneilus O. Alig, M.F.H. of the Traders Point Hunt, 1937-1954; Mr. Buford Danner and Mrs. Conrad Ruckelshaus, Joint-Masters of the Traders Point Hunt, 1954-1957; Mr. and Mrs. Buford Danner, Joint-Masters of the Traders Point Hunt, 1957-1965. The present M.F.H. of the New Britton Hunt are J. J. Hoffmann and James R. Maudlin.[1]

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[1] Neilson, ed., Baily's Hunting Directory, 1950, p. 264.

TABLE 43

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN WISCONSIN PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY
1.	1924-1955	31	Milwaukee Hunt	Milwaukee
2.	1929-1945	17	Aconomowoc Hunt	Aconomowoc

Some of the names of persons associated with foxhunting from the 1900's through the present are as follows: Mr. John Cudhy, M.F.H. of the Milwaukee Hunt, 1926-1927; Mr. Chester D. Baird, M.F.H. of the Milwaukee Hunt, 1929-1931; Messrs. Chester D. Baird and James F. Kieckhefer, Joint-Masters of the Milwaukee Hunt, 1941-1943; Mr. James F. Keickhefer, M.F.H., 1946-1948.[1]

Current Status of Foxhunting in the Midwest

In order to obtain information concerning foxhunting in the Midwest during 1970, the investigator mailed questionnaires to the M.F.H.'s of all organized hunts listed in the MFHA Handbook and in The Chronicle of the Horse. Of the eighteen questionnaires mailed, ten, or 55 per cent, were filled in and returned, providing the data presented in this section of the chapter.

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[1] Neilson, ed., Baily's Hunting Directory, 1970, p. 414.

Approximately 515 persons are members of organized hunts in the Midwest, of this number, 230 are men and 285 are women. The age groups into which the hunt members fall, presented in rank order according to size, are as follows: ages 41-60, 239 members; ages under 21, 174 members; ages 21-40, 134 members; and ages over 60, 41 members.

The occupations of the hunt members, presented in rank order according to size, are as follows: Business, 271; Others, such as housewives and students, 59; Medicine and Allied Fields, 38; Retired, 32; Law, 23; Industrial Work, 18; Teaching, 18; Farmer/Rancher, 16; and Engineering, 9.

Concerning changing trends in the size of memberships of hunts, the following information was given for each served:

1921-1940. Membership of four hunts increased, while membership of one hunt remained the same.

1941-1960. Membership of seven hunts increased, while membership of four hunts decreased and two hunts remained the same.

1961-1970. Membership of nine hunts increased, while membership of one hunt decreased.

It may be concluded from these data that an increasing number of persons are participating in hunts each year.

Concerning the effects of urbanization upon fox-hunting, the following list, presented in rank order, shows the number of hunts influenced by various factors:

Suburbs	5 hunts
Limited Access Highways	4 hunts
Barbed Wire	3 hunts
Inflation	2 hunts
Other	1 hunt

The factors specified within the "Other" category by the Masters was the spread of industry.

Concerning the number of persons comprising the staffs of the hunts in the Midwest, 31 were men and 18 were women. It should be remembered that the staff of a hunt includes the M.F.H., Huntsman, Field Master, Secretary, and Whippers-In. The average number of persons comprising the staff for each hunt was five.

Concerning the local events or clubs that are used to help promote interest in foxhunting, the following list, presented in rank order, shows the number of hunts which use each event or club:

Horse Shows	9 hunts
Hunter Trials	8 hunts
Pony Club	6 hunts
Point to Points	4 hunts
Race Meetings	3 hunts
Equestrian Club/Teams	2 hunts

Concerning the methods of financial support, the following list, presented in rank order, shows the number of hunts which used each method of financial support:

Horse Shows	7 hunts
Hunter Trials	5 hunts
Hunt Balls	5 hunts
Point to Points	2 hunts
Pace Events	2 hunts
Other	2 hunts

The factors specified within the "Other" category by the Masters were auctions, picnic rides, and yearbook sales.

Upon the basis of the findings of this questionnaire, it may be concluded that women outnumber the men in participation; the largest number of followers fall within the ages 41-60; the most common occupation of fox hunters in the Midwest is that of Business; membership has steadily increased since 1921 with the exception of a decrease from 1941-1960; the primary effects of urbanization upon foxhunting in the Midwest have been suburbs and limited access highways; five is the average number of persons on each staff; horse shows are the most popular means of promoting interest in foxhunting; and horse shows are also the most used method of financial support.

Foxhunting in the Central States

A study of Table 44 which presents the number of hunts founded and disbanded by decades, reveals that only two hunts were founded before 1890. One of these, Fort Gibson Hunting Club, in Fort, Gibson, Oklahoma, 1835-1916, was described in Chapter III of this thesis as the first organized hunt to exist in America. The other early hunt was Sibley Foxhounds in Minnesota, 1886-1916.

From 1835 to the present, a total of twenty-two hunts have been founded, fifteen of which are still active today. A chronological listing of all organized hunts which have existed in the Central States appears at the end of this chapter and reveals that other hunts founded before 1900 were Fort Riley Hunt Club, Fort Riley, Kansas, 1896-1916, and Pipestone Hounds, 1896-1916. It is interesting to note that two of the four hunts founded before 1900 were comprised of United States Army personnel stationed at Forts. The influence of the Army upon the growth and development of foxhunting in the Central States was greater than in other parts of the country.

Table 44 reveals that World War I virtually wiped out foxhunting activities, with all hunts but one being disbanded during the decade from 1910-1919. From 1910-1950 some hunts were disbanded every year, but no hunts

TABLE 44

NUMBER OF HUNTS FOUNDED AND DISBANDED PRESENTED BY DECADES FOR THE CENTRAL STATES

STATE	BEFORE 1890	1890-1899	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1971	TOTAL	STILL IN EXIST.
Kansas											2
Founded	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	6*	
Disbanded	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	3	
Minnesota											1
Founded	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	5	
Disbanded	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	4	
Colorado											2
Founded	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	
Disbanded	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Oklahoma											0
Founded	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	
Disbanded	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	

*Founded date for one hunt is unknown.

TABLE 44

NUMBER OF HUNTS FOUNDED AND DISBANDED PRESENTED BY DECADES FOR THE CENTRAL STATES

STATE	BEFORE 1890	1890-1899	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1971	TOTAL	STILL IN EXIST.
Missouri											
Founded	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Disbanded	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Nebraska											
Founded	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1
Disbanded	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Utah											
Founded	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Disbanded	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Total											
Founded	2	2	1	0	9	3	1	1	2	22	7
Disbanded	0	0	0	5	3	3	3	1	0	15	
Active	2	4	5	6	10	11	9	6	7		

have been disbanded during the past twenty years.

The greatest growth of foxhunting, as measured by the number of new hunts registered in any ten year period, occurred in the decade from 1920-1929, when nine hunts were founded and only three hunts were disbanded. This growth spurt is consistent with that shown in the rest of the United States. The number of new clubs registered in the other decades is not very impressive since no more than three clubs were founded per decade and most often the number was one or two new clubs.

The era of greatest popularity for foxhunting in the Central States, as measured by the total number of clubs active in each decade, was greatest during the thirty year period from 1920-1949, when ten, eleven, and nine hunts respectively were in existence. Since no hunts have been disbanded in the past twenty years, and seven hunts remain active, it can be generalized that interest in foxhunting has reached a plateau, neither decreasing nor increasing.

States leading in the growth and development of foxhunting, as determined by the total number of hunts founded, as well as those still active, are as follows: Kansas--six hunts founded, two of which are still active; Minnesota--five hunts founded, four of which are still active; Oklahoma--three hunts founded, none of which are still registered; Missouri--two hunts founded, one of which is still active; Nebraska--two hunts founded, one of which is still active; and Utah--one hunt founded which is no longer active.

The history of foxhunting in each of these seven states comprising the Central District will be depicted in the tables which follow.

TABLE 45

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN KANSAS PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY
1.	1896-1916	20	Fort Riley Hunt Club	Fort Riley
2.	-----1916	?	Galena Foxhunting Club	Cherokee County
3.	1921-1952	31	Carabry School Hunt Club	Fort Riley
* 4.	1927-1971	44	Mission Valley Hunt	Stanley
#* 5.	1929-1971	42	Fort Leavenworth Hunt	Fort Leavenworth
6.	1941-1945	4	Wild Buffalo's Hunt	Fort Riley

#Reply received from questionnaire.
*Hunts in existence in 1970-1971.

Some of the names of persons associated with foxhunting in Kansas from the 1900's through the present are as follows: Colonel Harry L. Reeder and Colonel

Norman F. J. Allen, Joint-Masters of the Fort Leavenworth Hunt, 1968-1971.[1]

TABLE 46

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN MINNESOTA
PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY
1.	1886-1916	30	Sibley Foxhounds	
2.	1896-1916	20	Pipestone Hounds	Pipestone
3.	1924-1928	4	Hermstead Hunt	St. Paul
4.	1928-1932	4	Fort Snelling Hunt	Fort Snelling
* 5.	1959-1971	12	Long Lake Hounds	Minneapolis

*Hunts in existence in 1970-1971.

Some of the names of persons associated with foxhunting in Minnesota from the 1900's through the present are as follows: Mr. Stuart Wells, Jr. and John H. Daniels, Joint-Masters of the Long Lake Hounds, 1959-1966; Mrs. Floyd Poole and Mr. John H. Daniels, Joint-Masters of the Long Lake Hounds, 1966-1969; Mr. Lyman E. Wakefield and Mr. Robert C. Scott, Joint-Masters of the Long Lake Hounds, 1969-1971.[2]

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[1] Neilson, ed., Baily's Hunting Directory, 1970, p. 257.

[2] Ibid., p. 257.

TABLE 47

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN COLORADO PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY
#* 1.	1929-1971	42	Arapahoe Hunt	Littleton
2.	1933-1949	16	El Paso County Hounds	El Paso
* 3.	1967-1971	4	Roaring Fork Hounds	Aspen

#Reply received from questionnaire.
*Hunts in existence in 1970-1971.

Some of the names of persons associated with foxhunting in Colorado from the 1900's through the present are as follows: Mr. Lawrence C. Phipps, Jr. and Mr. W. W. Grant, Joint-Masters of the Arapahoe Hunt, 1932-1948; Ehraman B. Mitchell, M.F.H. of the Arapahoe Hunt, 1929-1947; B. R. Hoppe, M.F.H. of the Arapahoe Hunt, 1947-1949; Mr. Lawrence C. Phipps, Jr. and Mr. W. W. Grant, Joint-Masters of the Arapahoe Hunt, 1948-1951; Mr. Lawrence Phipps, Jr., M.F.H. of the Arapahoe Hunt, 1951-1971.[1]

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[1] Neilson, ed., Baily's Hunting Directory, 1950, p. 246.

TABLE 48

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN OKLAHOMA PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY
1.	1835-1916	81	Fort Gibson Hunt Club	Fort Gibson
2.	1925-1931	6	Mister Marland's Hunt	Ponca City
3.	1926-1944	18	Artillery Hunt**	Fort Sill

**The Artillery Hunt still exists but is not recognized by the MFHA.

The M.F.H.'s of the hunts in Oklahoma were unavailable to the investigator. Persons who hunted with the Fort Gibson Hunt and the current status of the Artillery Hunt are reported in Chapter VII.

TABLE 49

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN MISSOURI PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY
1.	1902-1926	14	Missouri Hunt and Polo Club	Kansas City
* 2.	1927-1971	44	Bridlespur Hunt	Defiance

*Hunt in existence in 1970-1971.

Some of the names of persons associated with foxhunting in Missouri from the 1900's through the present are as follows: Mr. Adelbert von Gontard, M.F.H. of the Bridlespur Hunt, 1927-1928; Mr. Augustus A. Rusch, Jr., M.F.H. of the Bridlespur Hunt, 1929-1937; Mrs. Henry J. Kaltenbackit, M.F.H. of the Bridlespur Hunt, 1938-1946; Mr. Adolphus B. Orthwein and Mr. Louis F. Aiken, Joint-Masters of the Bridlespur Hunt, 1947-1951; Mr. James B. Orthwein and Dr. Louis F. Aiken, Joint-Masters of the Bridlespur Hunt, 1952-1971.[1]

TABLE 50

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN NEBRASKA
PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY
1.	1932-1945	18	Soldier's Creek Hunt	Fort Robinson
#* 2.	1965-1971	6	North Hills Hunt	Omaha

#Reply received from questionnaire.
*Hunt in existence in 1970-1971.

Some of the names of persons associated with foxhunting in Nebraska from the 1900's through the present are as follows: Mr. Taylor H. Snow and Mr. Norman Bengston,

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[1] Neilson, ed., Baily's Hunting Directory, 1950, p. 250.

Joint-Masters of the North Hills Hunt, 1965-1971.[1]

TABLE 51

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN UTAH PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY
1.	1934-1937	3	El Miramonte Hunt	Holladay

Masters of the El Miramonte Hunt were unavailable.

Current Status of Foxhunting in the Central States

In order to obtain information concerning foxhunting in the Central States during 1970, the investigator mailed questionnaires to the M.F.H.'s of all organized hunts listed in the MFHA Handbook and in The Chronicle of the Horse. Of the seven questionnaires mailed, three, or 43 per cent, were filled in and returned, providing the data presented in this section of the chapter.

Approximately 123 persons are members of organized hunts in the Central States, of this number 49 are men and 74 are women. The age groups into which the hunts members fall, presented in rank order according to size are as follows: ages 21-40, 56 members; ages 41-60, 35 members; ages under 21, 21 members; and ages over 60, 11 members.

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[1] *Ibid.*, p. 278.

The occupations of hunt members, presented in rank order according to size, are as follows: Business, 32; Medicine and Health Allied Fields, 14; Retired, 13; Farmer/Rancher, 10; Industrial Work, 4; Law, 3; Engineering, 1; Teaching, 1; and Others, 1.

Concerning changing trends in the size of memberships of hunts, the following information was given for each served:

1921-1940. Membership of one hunt increased.
1941-1960. Membership of one hunt increased.
1961-1970. Membership of two hunts increased.

It may be concluded from these data that an increasing number of persons are participating in hunts each year.

Concerning the effects of urbanization upon foxhunting, the following list, presented in rank order shows the number of hunts influenced by various factors:

Suburbs	1 hunt
Barbed Wire	1 hunt
Jets, Airplance	1 hunt
Limited Access Highways	1 hunt
Inflation	1 hunt
Conflicting Social and/or Professional Activities	1 hunt

Concerning the number of persons comprising the staffs of the hunts in the Central States, 12 were men and 4 were women. It should be remembered that the staff of a hunt includes the M.F.H., Huntsman, Field Master, Secretary, and Whippers-In. The average number of persons comprising the staff for each hunt was five.

Concerning the local events or clubs that are used to help promote interest in foxhunting, the following list, presented in rank order, shows the number of hunts which use each event or club:

Hunter Trials	10 hunts
Horse Shows	3 hunts
Equestrian Clubs/Teams	2 hunts
Pony Club	2 hunts
Point to Points	1 hunt

Concerning methods of financial support, the following list, presented in rank order, shows the number of hunts which used each method of financial support: Methods of financial support include one hunt which uses horse shows and one hunt which uses hunter trials.

Upon the basis of the findings of this questionnaire, it may be concluded that women outnumber men in participation; the largest number of followers fall within the ages 41-60; the most common occupation of fox hunters in the Central States is that of business; membership has steadily increased since 1921; no one effect of urbanization is prevalent; five is the average number of persons on each staff; and hunter trials are the most popular means of promoting interest in the sport.

Foxhunting in the West

The West, like the South and the Midwest, was slow to develop organized foxhunting. A study of Table 49, which presents the number of hunts founded and disbanded by decades, reveals that only one hunt was organized before 1890. This was the Valley Hunt Club of Pasadena, California, 1888-1893.

From 1888 to the present, a total of nine hunts have been founded, three of which are active today, revealing the fact that foxhunting is not nearly as popular in this part of the country as in other parts. Possible reasons for this may be climate and emphasis upon working horses such as the cow-horse and the quarterhorse rather than the hunter and/or the thoroughbred.

Table 52 reveals that no decade was characterized by significant growth in foxhunting since no more than two hunts were ever founded in a single decade; it is obvious that more hunts were founded before 1930 than after.

World War I appears to be the greatest causative factor in the disbanding of hunts, since virtually all of the hunts in existence disbanded during 1916.

From 1916-1925, no hunts existed; then in 1925 and

TABLE 52

NUMBER OF HUNTS FOUNDED AND DISBANDED PRESENTED BY DECADES FOR THE WEST

STATE	BEFORE 1890	1890-1899	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1971	TOTAL	STILL IN EXIST.
California											2
Founded	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	
Disbanded	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Washington											1
Founded	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Disbanded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oregon											0
Founded	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
Disbanded	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	
Total											3
Founded	1	2	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	9	
Disbanded	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	6	
Active	1	3	4	4	2	2	3	4	4		

1929 the Woodbrook Hunt of Tacoma, Washington, and the Columbia Hunt Club of Portland, Oregon, were founded. Not until 1949 and 1952 were the two hunts in California founded.

States leading in the growth and development of foxhunting, as determined by the number of hunts founded, as well as those still active, are as follows: California--six founded, two of which are still active; Washington--one founded which is still active; and Oregon--two founded neither of which is still active.

The history of foxhunting in each of these three states comprising the West will be depicted in the tables which follow.

TABLE 53

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN CALIFORNIA PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY
1.	1888-1893	5	Valley Hunt Club of Pasadena	Pasadena
2.	1896-1916	20	San Mateo Hunt Club	Burlingame
3.	1898-1916	18	Los Angeles Hunt Club	Los Angeles
4.	1905-1916	11	Santiago Hunt Club	Santa Ana
* 5.	1949-1971	22	West Hills Hunt	Chatworth
* 6.	1952-1971	19	Los Altos Hunt	Woodside

*Hunts in existence in 1970-1971.

Some of the names of persons associated with foxhunting in California from the 1900's through the present are as follows: Percy Dunn, M.F.H. of the West Hills Hunt, 1949-1952; Dan Dailey and Tim Durant, Joint-Masters of the West Hills Hunt, 1958-1960; Tim Durant and John Bowles, Joint-Masters of the West Hills Hunt, 1960-1961; Tim Durant, M.F.H. of the West Hills Hunt, 1961-1962; Harold C. Ramser, M.F.H. of the West Hills Hunt, 1963-1971.[1]

TABLE 54

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN WASHINGTON
PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY
* 1.	1925-1971	46	Woodbrook Hunt	Tacoma

*Hunts in existence in 1970-1971.

Some of the names of persons associated with foxhunting in Washington from the 1900's through the present are as follows: Mr. T. H. Bryan, M.F.H. of the Woodbrook Hunt, 1925-1929; Major J. E. Mathews, M.F.H. of the Woodbrook Hunt, 1930-1931; Mrs. Minot Davis, M.F.H. of the Woodbrook Hunt, 1931-1932; Mr. Lee L. Doud, M.F.H. of the Woodbrook Hunt, 1932-1933; Miss Iris H. Bryan, M.F.H. of the Woodbrook Hunt, 1947-1951; Mrs. Thomas O. Murphey and Mr. William Ryan, Joint-Masters of the Woodbrook Hunt, 1951-1952; Mrs. Thomas O. Murphey and Mr. William Ryan, 1956-1963; Mr. John H. Davis and Mr. Daniel J. Hewitt, Joint-Masters of the Woodbrook Hunt, 1965-1971.[1]

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[1] Neilson, ed., Baily's Hunting Directory, 1950, p. 293.

TABLE 55

SUMMARY OF FOXHUNTING IN OREGON PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

	DATE	NUMBER OF YEARS IN EXISTENCE	HUNT	CITY OR COUNTY
1.	1900-1916	16	Portland Hunt Club	Portland
2.	1929-1961	32	Columbia Hunt Club	Portland

Some of the names of persons associated with foxhunting in Oregon from the 1900's through the present are as follows: Mr. Frank Clark, M.F.H. of the Columbia Hunt Club, 1929-1941; Mr. George Plumb, M.F.H. of the Columbia Hunt Club, 1943-1946; Mr. Paul K. Preston, M.F.H. of the Columbia Hunt Club, 1945-1947; Dr. George C. Saunders, M.F.H. of the Columbia Hunt Club, 1947-1950; Mr. Richard I. Wiley, M.F.H. of the Columbia Hunt Club, 1950-1961.[2]

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[1] *Ibid.*, p. 295.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 393.

Current Status of Foxhunting in the West

The current status of foxhunting in the West is not reported since no questionnaires were returned from the Masters in this district.

Summary

The contents of this chapter are best summarized in tabular form. One table for each geographical region follows in which the number of hunts founded and disbanded are summarized by decade.

TABLE 56

HUNTS FOUNDED AND DISBANDED IN THE SOUTH BY DECADE

1890-1899		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
1891-1920	Mister Hitchcock's Hunt	Aiken, South Carolina
1892-1926	Swannahon Hunt	Asheville, North Carolina
1896-1916	Chatham Hunt Club	Savannah, Georgia
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
None		
1900-1909		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
1900-1922	Overhills Hunt	North Carolina
1909-1916	The Eleventh Cavalry Hunt	Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia
1909-1945	Fort Oglethorpe Hunt	Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
None		

TABLE 56

HUNTS FOUNDED AND DISBANDED IN THE SOUTH BY DECADE

1910-1919		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
1914-1971	Moore County Hounds	Moore County, North Carolina
1914-1968	Aiken Hounds	Aiken, South Carolina
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
1896-1916	Chatham Hunt Club	Savannah, Georgia
1909-1916	The Eleventh Cavalry Hunt	Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia
1920-1929		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
1925-1929	Coral Gables Hunt	Miami, Florida
1925-1948	Infantry School Hunt	Fort Benning, Georgia
1926-1971	Harpeth Hills Hunt	Nashville, Tennessee
1926-1971	Camden Hunt	Camden, South Carolina
1927-1971	Sedgefield Hunt	Greensboro, North Carolina
1929-1940	Sandy Run Hunt	Pinehurst, North Carolina
1929-1932	Grasslands Hunt	Gallatin, Tennessee
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
1891-1920	Mister Hitchcock's Hunt	Aiken, South Carolina
1900-1922	Overhills Hunt	

TABLE 56

HUNTS FOUNDED AND DISBANDED IN THE SOUTH BY DECADE

1930-1939		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
1931-1971	Hillsboro Hounds	Nashville, Tennessee
1933-1944	Fort Cavalry Division Hunt	Fort Bliss, Texas
1938-1954	Pine Tree Hunt Club	Columbia, South Carolina
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
1926-1937	Grasslands Hunt	Gallatin, Texas
1929-1932	Harpeth Hills Hunt	Nashville, Tennessee
1940-1949		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
1943-1971	Shakerag Hounds	Atlanta, Georgia
1945-1971	Oak Grove Hunt	Germantown, Tennessee
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
1909-1945	Fort Oglethorpe Hunt	Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia
1925-1948	Infantry School Hunt	Fort Benning, Georgia
1929-1940	Sandy Run Hunt	Pinehurst, North Carolina
1933-1944	Fort Cavalry Division Hunt	Fort Bliss, Texas

TABLE 56

HUNTS FOUNDED AND DISBANDED IN THE SOUTH BY DECADE

1950-1959		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
1950-1971	Midland Foxhounds	Columbus, Georgia
1950-1971	Branchwater Hunt	Birmingham, Alabama
1956-1971	Mecklenburg Hounds	Matthews, Ncrth Carclina
1957-1971	Longreen Fox Hounds	Germantown, Tennessee
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
1928-1954	Pine Tree Hunt Club	Columbia, South Carolina
1960-1971		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
1961-1971	Triangle Hunt	Durham, South Carolina
1962-1971	Tri-County Hounds	Griffin, Georgia
1963-1971	Greenville County Hounds	Landrum, Tennessee
1964-1971	Mells Fox Hounds	Pulaski, Tennessee
1966-1971	Belle Meade Hunt	Thomason, Georgia
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
1914-1968	Aiken Hounds	Aiken, South Carolina

TABLE 57

HUNTS FOUNDED AND DISBANDED IN THE MIDDLE WEST BY DECADE

1890-1899		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
1893-1916	Fleet Foxhunting Club	Muskegon, Michigan
1896-1916	Detroit Hunt Club	Detroit, Michigan
1897-1926	Woodbine Hunt Club	Lake Forest, Illinois
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
None		
1900-1909		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
1901-1916	The Onwentsia Hunt	Lake Forest, Illinois
1902-1971	Mill Creek Hunt	Lake Forest, Illinois
1903-1916	The Midlethian Hunt Club	Chicago, Illinois
1908-1971	Chagrin Valley Hunt	Gates Mills, Ohio
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
None		
1910-1919		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
1911-1929	Grosse Points Hunt Club	Detroit, Michigan
1917-1965	Bloomfield Hunt	Detroit, Michigan

TABLE 57

HUNTS FOUNDED AND DISBANDED IN THE MIDDLE WEST BY DECADE

	HUNTS DISBANDED	
1890-1916	Detroit Hunt Club	Detroit, Michigan
1893-1916	Fleet Hunting Club	Muskegon, Michigan
1910-1916	The Onwentsia Hunt	Lake Forest, Illinois
1903-1916	The Midlethian Hunt Club	Chicago, Illinois
1920-1929		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
1920-1929	Mr. Behr's Hunt	Lake Forest, Illinois
1921-1925	Mr. Peabody's Hunt	Chicago, Illinois
1923-1954	Longmeadow Hunt	Winnetka, Illinois
1923-1937	Southdown Hunt	Lake County, Ohio
1924-1955	Milwaukee Hunt	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
1925-1928	Mr. Woolbridge's Hunt	Versailles, Kentucky
1925-1971	Camargo Hunt	Indian Hill, Ohio
1926-1955	Springbrook Hunt	Ottawa Hills, Ohio
1926-1958	Summit Hunt	Macedonia, Ohio
1928----?	Du Page Hunt	Wheaton, Illinois
1928-1971	Metamora Hunt	Metamora, Michigan
1928-1945	Anononowoc Hunt	Acononowoc, Wisconsin
1929-1971	Battle Creek Hunt	Battle Creek, Michigan

TABLE 57

HUNTS FOUNDED AND DISBANDED IN THE MIDDLE WEST BY DECADE

	HUNTS DISBANDED	
1897-1926	Woodbine Hunt Club	East St. Louis, Illinois
1911-1929	Grosse Points Hunt Club	Detroit, Michigan
1920-1929	Mr. Behr's Hunt	Lake Forest, Illinois
1921-1925	Mr. Peabody's Hunt	Chicago, Illinois
1925-1928	Mr. Woolbridge's Hunt	Versailles, Kentucky
1930-1939	HUNTS FOUNDED	
1931-1971	Traders Point Hunt	Zionsville, Indiana
1935-1940	Headley Hunt	Lynnisville, Ohio
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
1923-1937	Southdown Hunt	Lake County, Ohio
1940-1949		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
1940-1971	Fox River Valley Hunt	Barrington, Illinois
1940-1971	Wayne Du Page Hunt	Wayne, Illinois
1940-1971	Rocky-Fork-Headley Hunt	Gabanna, Ohio
1943-1971	Waterloo Hunt	Grasslake, Michigan
1944-1971	Oak Brook Hounds	Oak Brook, Illinois
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
1928-1945	Acononowoc Hunt	Acononowoc, Wisconsin
1935-1940	Headley Hunt	Lynnisville, Ohio
1940-1945	Oldham County Hounds	

TABLE 57

HUNTS FOUNDED AND DISBANDED IN THE MIDDLE WEST BY DECADE

1950-1959		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
1953-1971	Lauray Hunt	Bath, Ohio
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
1923-1954	Longmeadow Hunt	Winnetka, Illinois
1924-1955	Milwaukee Hunt	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
1924-1955	Springbrook Hunt	Ottawa Hills, Ohio
1926-1958	Summit Hunt	Macedonia, Ohio
1960-1971		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
1960-1971	Miami Valley Hunt	Bellbrook, Ohio
1961-1971	Long Run Hounds	Louisville, Kentucky
1961-1971	Southern Illinois Open Hunt	Herrin, Illinois
1962-1971	Licking River Hounds	Carlisle, Kentucky
1967-1971	New Britton Hunt	Noblesville, Indiana
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
1917-1965	Bloomfield Hunt	Detroit, Michigan

TABLE 58

HUNTS FOUNDED AND DISBANDED IN THE CENTRAL STATES BY DECADE

1890-1900		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
1835-1916	Fort Gibson Hunt Club	Fort Gibson, Oklahoma
1886-1916	Silbey Foxhounds	

TABLE 58

HUNTS FOUNDED AND DISBANDED IN THE CENTRAL STATES BY DECADE

1896-1916	Fort Riley Hunt Club	Fort Riley, Kansas
1896-1916	Pipestone Hounds	Pipestone, Kansas
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
None		
1900-1909		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
1902-1926	Missouri Hunt and Polo Club	Kansas City, Missouri
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
None		
1910-1919		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
None		
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
1835-1916	Fort Gibson Hunt Club	Fort Gibson, Oklahoma
1886-1916	Sibley Foxhounds	
1896-1916	Fort Riley Hunt Club	Fort Riley, Kansas
-----1916	Galena Foxhunting Club	Cherokee County, Kansas
1896-1916	Pipestone Hounds	Pipestone, Minnesota

TABLE 58

HUNTS FOUNDED AND DISBANDED IN THE CENTRAL STATES BY DECADE

1920-1929		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
1921-1952	Carabry School Hunt Club	Fort Riley, Kansas
1924-1928	Hermstead Hunt	St. Paul, Minnesota
1925-1931	Mister Marlands Hunt	Ponca City, Oklahoma
1926-1944	Artillery Hunt	Fort Sill, Oklahoma
1927-1971	Mission Valley Hunt	Stanley, Kansas
1927-1971	Bridlespur Hunt	Defiance, Missouri
1928-1932	Fort Snelling Hunt	Fort Snelling, Minnesota
1929-1971	Fort Leavenworth Hunt	Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
1929-1971	Arapahoe Hunt	Littleton, Colorado
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
1902-1926	Missouri Hunt and Polo Club	Kansas City, Missouri
1924-1928	Hermstead Hunt	St. Paul, Minnesota
1930-1939		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
1932-1945	Soldier's Creek Hunt	Fort Robinson, Nebraska
1933-1949	El Paso County Hounds	El Paso, Colorado
1934-1937	El Miramonte Hunt	Holladay, Utah

TABLE 58

HUNTS FOUNDED AND DISBANDED IN THE CENTRAL STATES BY DECADE

1925-1931	Mister Marlands Hunt	Ponca City, Oklahoma
1928-1932	Fort Snelling Hunt	Fort Snelling, Minnesota
1934-1937	El Miramonte Hunt	Holladay, Utah
1940-1949		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
1941-1945	Wild Buffalo's Hunt	Fort Riley, Kansas
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
1926-1944	Artillery Hunt	Fort Sill, Oklahoma
1932-1945	Soldier's Creek Hunt	Fort Robinson, Nebraska
1933-1949	El Paso County Hounds	El Paso, Colorado
1941-1945	Wild Buffalo's Hunt	Fort Riley, Kansas
1950-1959		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
1959-1971	Long Lake Hounds	Minneapolis, Minnesota
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
1921-1952	Carabry School Hunt Club	Fort Riley, Kansas
1960-1971		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
1965-1971	North Hills Hunt	Omaha, Nebraska
1967-1971	Roaring Fork Hounds	Aspen, Colorado
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
None		

TABLE 59

HUNTS FOUNDED AND DISBANDED IN THE WEST BY DECADE

1890-1900		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
1888-1893	Valley Hunt Club of Pasadena	Pasadena, California
1896-1916	San Mateo Hunt Club	Burlingame, California
1898-1916	Los Angeles Hunt Club	Los Angeles, California
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
1888-1893	Valley Hunt Club of Pasadena	Pasadena, California
1900-1909		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
1900-1916	Portland Hunt Club	Portland, Oregon
1905-1916	Santiago Hunt Club	Santa Ana, California
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
None		
1910-1919		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
None		
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
1896-1916	SanMateo Hunt Club	Burlingame, California
1898-1916	Los Angeles Hunt Club	Los Angeles, California
1900-1916	Portland Hunt Club	Portland, Oregon
1905-1916	Santiago Hunt Club	Santa Ana, California

TABLE 59

HUNTS FOUNDED AND DISBANDED IN THE WEST BY DECADE

1920-1929		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
1925-1971	Woodbrook Hunt	Tacoma, Washington
1929-1961	Columbia Hunt Club	Portland, Oregon
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
None		
1930-1939		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
None		
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
None		
1940-1949		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
1949-1971	West Hills Hunt	Chatsworth, California
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
None		
1950-1959		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
1952-1971	Los Altos Hunt	Woodside, California
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
None		

TABLE 59

HUNTS FOUNDED AND DISBANDED IN THE WEST BY DECADE

1960-1971		
	HUNTS FOUNDED	
None		
	HUNTS DISBANDED	
1929-1961	Columbia Hunt Club	Portland, Oregon

CHAPTER VII

THE CURRENT STATUS OF FOXHUNTING IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE MAJOR INFLUENCES WHICH HAVE AFFECTED THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

In this chapter, the current status of foxhunting in the United States and the major influences which have affected the growth and development of the sport will be discussed. Among the major influences which have prompted the growth and development of the sport are outstanding individuals and families, the United States Army and the Remount Service, the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, the Masters of Foxhounds Association, the publication of the Foxhounds Kennel Stud Book, the American Foxhounds Club, and the Hunt Servants Benefit Foundation. Among the major influences which have contributed to the decline in popularity of the sport in some sections of the country are innovation of barbed wire fences, the invention of the train and the airplane, inflation and the increasing urbanization of the country, i. e., the usurping of countryside for the development of suburbs and highways.

Current Status of Foxhunting

During the year 1970-1971, 117 hunts were registered in the United States. Of these, forty were in the North

East, twenty-nine were in the Middle East, twenty were in the South, eighteen were in the Midwest, seven were in the Central States, and three were in the West. Table 60 lists the states in rank order according to the number of hunts registered in 1970-1971.

TABLE 60

LIST OF STATES IN RANK ORDER ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF HUNTS REGISTERED IN 1970-1971

RANK ORDER	STATE	NUMBER OF HUNTS
1.	Pennsylvania	19
2.	Virginia	19
3.	Maryland	9
4.	New York	9
5.	Illinois	5
6.	Ohio	5
7.	North Carolina	5
8.	Georgia	4
9.	Massachusetts	4
10.	New Jersey	4
11	South Carolina	4
12.	Tennessee	4
13.	Connecticut	3
14.	Michigan	3
15.	Kentucky	3
16.	Alabama	2

TABLE 60

LIST OF STATES IN RANK ORDER ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF HUNTS REGISTERED IN 1970-1971

RANK ORDER	STATE	NUMBER OF HUNTS
17.	California	2
18.	Colorado	2
19.	Indiana	2
20.	Kansas	2
21.	Florida	1
22.	Minnesota	1
23.	Missouri	1
24.	Nebraska	1
25.	Washington	1
26.	Vermont	1
27.	Delaware	1

Of the hunts currently in existence, it is interesting to note the average number of years that they have exerted influence upon the growth and development of foxhunting. Table 61 reports the number of hunts currently in existence by geographical location, the range of ages for hunts in each section, and the average number of years the hunts have endured.

TABLE 61

NUMBER OF HUNTS CURRENTLY IN EXISTENCE
BY GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Districts	Number in Existence in 1970-1971	RANGE Least # Years Endured	 Most # Years Endured	MEAN Average # Years Endured
North East	40	3	112	47
Middle East	29	8	79	53
South	20	4	57	24
Midwest	18	4	91	42
Central	7	4	44	27
West	3	19	46	29
Total	117			37

From this table, one may surmise that the hunts in the Middle East, the North East, and the Midwest are older than hunts in other parts of the country and, therefore, have influenced the history to a greater extent than the others.

In order to obtain information concerning the current growth and development of foxhunting during 1970, the investigator mailed questionnaires to the M.F.H.'s of all organized and/or registered hunts listed in the MFHA Handbook and in The Chronicle of the Horse. The resulting findings have been presented by geographical region in Chapter IV, V, and VI. In this chapter, a summary of the findings for the entire country is given. Of the 117 questionnaires mailed, sixty-four, or 55 per cent were returned, providing the following data.

Approximately 3,453 persons are members of the sixty-four organized and/or registered hunts in the United States whose Masters returned questionnaires. Of this number, 1,287 are men and 1,509 are women. The age groups into which the hunt members fall, presented in rank order according to size, are as follows: ages 21-40, 1,163 members; under 21, 1,119 members; 41-60, 648 members; and over 60, 523 members.

The occupations of the hunts members, presented in rank order according to size are as follows: Business, 1,144 members; Other, 365 members; Farmer/Rancher, 222 members; Retired, 261 members; Law, 195 members; Medicine and Health Allied Fields, 191 members; and Engineering, 60 members. "Others" includes pilots, housewives, students, architects, and army personnel.

Concerning changing trends in the size of memberships of hunts, the following information was given for each period:

1921-1940. Membership of fourteen hunts increased, while membership in five hunts decreased, and eight hunts remained the same.

1941-1960. Membership of forty hunts increased, while membership in thirteen hunts decreased, and nineteen hunts remained the same.

1961-1970. Membership of thirty-two hunts increased, while membership in three hunts decreased, and eighteen hunts remained the same.

It may be concluded from these data that an increasing number of persons are participating in hunts each year.

Concerning the effects of urbanization upon fox-hunting, the following list, presented in rank order, shows the number of hunts influenced by various factors.

Suburbs	37 hunts
Limited Access Highways	33 hunts
Inflation	27 hunts
Barbed Wire	26 hunts
Jets, Airplanes	24 hunts
Other	12 hunts
Conflicting Social and/or Professional Activities	11 hunts
Railroads	9 hunts

The factors specified within the "Other" category by the Masters were gunning of foxes, motorcycles, snowmobiles, and migration of people to rural areas.

It can be concluded that the factors most adversely affecting foxhunting during the twentieth century are the continued development of suburbs and limited access highways. "Limited access highways" is the term used in foxhunting literature to denote paved roadways consisting of two to eight lanes in any one direction. They are built for high speed travel with a minimum of stops. Such highways create a terminal obstacle to fox hunters who might be in chase of a fox and divide hunt countries so that any continuity of runs in one direction is also ended.

The third most significant factor adversely affecting the growth of foxhunting was inflation. Inflation has caused a decline in subscriptions to hunts thereby reducing the operation of hunts. The contributions by persons belonging to privately owned packs of hounds are also reduced, and although hunts are not entirely dependent upon their donations, the lack of such funding does reduce their operations. Some potential subscribers have been forced also to reduce the number of horses they maintain as a result of the rising prices of food and medicine expenses for animals and the growing salaries demanded by hunt personnel. The subscription pack has had to reduce its number of hounds and/or decrease the number of staff personnel for the same reasons.

After the invention of barbed wire and its perfection by J. F. Glidden and Jacob Haish, in 1873 and 1874, foxhunting was curtailed by the widespread adoption of the wire fence in place of the stone fence and the post and rail fence.[1] The erection of the barbed wire fence made necessary "panneling" before hunting could be continued. Panneling consists of a section of board fence built into the wire fence in order to provide a jumpable section for mounted horseback riders.[2]

Whereas trains and airplanes were suspected of being major factors in the decline of hunting, the results of the questionnaire revealed that only nine and twenty-four hunts were affected by these two inventions respectively.[3] Trains were invented in 1795, and by the 1850's there were 530,000 miles of railroad tracks laid; by the end of the nineteenth century, there were 654,000 miles of railroad. The first airplane was flown by the Wright brothers in 1903, afterwhich the machine was refined and used widely. Trains and airplanes, although spectacular modes of transportation, seem to have affected foxhunting during the present century far less than automobiles and the many highways built subsequently. It is possible that trains and airplanes did exert a negative influence on the many hunts disbanded before 1920.

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[1] Higginson, Try Back, p. 19.

[2] Hornor, "Personal Notes on Foxhunting," p. 31.

[3] Summary of Total Hunts, Questionnaires mailed by the investigator, May 13, 1971.

Concerning the number of persons comprising the staffs of the hunts in the United States of America, 1,287 were men and 1,509 were women. It should be remembered that the staff of a hunt includes the M.F.H., Huntsman, Field Master, Secretary, and Whippers-In. The average number of persons comprising the staff for each hunt was four persons.

Concerning the local events or clubs that are used to help promote interest in foxhunting, the following list, presented in rank order, shows the number of hunts which use each event or club:

Horse Shows	52 hunts
Pony Club	48 hunts
Hunter Trials	48 hunts
Point to Points	32 hunts
Race Meetings	23 hunts
Equestrian Clubs/Teams	18 hunts

Concerning methods of financial support, the following list, presented in rank order, shows the number of hunts which used each method of financial support:

Horse Shows	37 hunts
Hunter Trials	29 hunts
Hunt Balls	28 hunts
Point to Points	20 hunts
Pace Events	15 hunts

H

Other	15 hunts
Race Meetings	8 hunts

The "Other" listed was hound races, square dances, clinics, special night club, picnic rides, auctions, polo, club parties, and rummage sale.

Upon the basis of the findings of this questionnaire, it may be concluded that women outnumber men in participation; the largest number of followers fall within the ages 21-40; the most common occupation of fox hunters is Business; membership has steadily increased with only slight fluctuations; the primary effects of urbanization are suburbs and limited access highways; five is the average number of persons on each staff; and horse shows and the Pony Club are the most frequently used methods of financial support.

Major Influences in the Growth of Foxhunting

Influences to be discussed are individuals and families, United States Army and the Remount Service, National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, Masters of Foxhounds Association, publication of a Foxhound Kennel Stud Book, American Foxhound Club, and Hunt Servants Benefit Foundation.

Individuals and Families

It has been said that history is but the lengthened shadow of one man's life. The history of foxhunting too can be viewed as the "lengthened shadow" of many men and women whose lives were dedicated to the promotion of the sport. The names of many of these individuals have been mentioned throughout this study. They, undoubtedly have been the major force in the growth and development of foxhunting.

It is interesting to note also the influence of various families, mostly of English descent, whose interest in foxhunting has been passed on from generation to generation. Among these families are the Bywaters, the Chadwells, the Du Ponts, and the Dulaneys who are representative of the foxhunting families in the United States.

The Bywaters family of Culpepper County, Virginia, have been fox hunters since 1740.[1] Burrell Frank Bywaters, 1848-1922, who succeeded his father Robert Frank Bywaters, was for thirty years the leading market breeder of American foxhounds for sale to organized hunts and to owners of various private packs. He was aided by his son Hugh Bywaters, 1872-1952.[2] The Bywaters were noted for their hounds which were bred to hunt with others as a pack and not as individuals. In 1934, H. D. Bywaters, Jr., the son of Hugh Bywaters, became a whipper-in for the Warrenton Hunt. He was a whipper-in for four years after which time he took over as huntsman, a post which he holds currently.

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[1] H. E. C. Bryant, "The Bywaters Hounds and the Meeting House Fox," The Chase, XXIV, (September 30, 1930,) p. 3

[2] Alexander Mackay-Smith, The American Foxhound, 1747-1967, p. 81.

The Chadwell brothers consisted of Ned, Elias, Tom, Leslie, John, and William, Jr., the sons of W. M. Chadwell. The Chadwells lived near Hume, Virginia, and were a family of fox hunters.[1] Elias Chadwell, born in 1893 was Huntsman of the Orange County Hunt, 1914-1924, Huntsman to Mr. Larrabee's Hounds in the Old Dominion country, 1924-1928, and Huntsman for the Millbrook Hunt, 1928-1950.[2] He was succeeded as Huntsman by his son Earl Chadwell in 1950 who currently holds the position.[3]

The Du Ponts are also an established foxhunting family in the United States. William Du Pont, Jr. founded the Montpelier Hounds in 1912 at the age of sixteen. The Montpelier Hounds became the Foxcatcher Hounds in 1917. Mrs. Victor Du Pont and A. Felix Du Pont were part of the group consisting of Mrs. Holiday Meeds, Mrs. Henry B. Thompson, Mrs. Norman Rude, and several others who formed the Vicmead Hunt Club in 1920. Marion Du Pont (Mrs. Thomas H. Somerville) served as Joint-Master with her brother William, of the Foxcatcher Hounds in 1921 until she formed her own pack, the Montpelier Hunt, in 1927. From 1952 to 1959, Mrs. Henry B. Du Pont was M.F.H. of the Vicmead Hunt followed by Mrs. Kathleen Freeman until 1963. Mr. Du Pont was again assisted as M.F.H. of the Foxcatcher Hounds by his sister Patricia from 1954-1959.

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[1] Hugh G. Collins, "The Millbrook Hunt Has a Long History," The Horseman's Review, Summer, (first issue, 1970), p. 3.

[2] Ibid. [3] Ibid.

Influence of the United Stated Army and the Remount Service

It is a recognized fact that foxhunting, riding, polo, and horse shows all enjoyed their greatest period of expansion and popular support during the two decades between World War I and II. According to Colonel John L. Hornor, M.F.H. of the Mells Fox Hounds, the United States Army was the "driving power behind all this." Hornor states in this regard:[1]

> First, during World War I and during the occupation, practically every person who served with the Armed Forces became acquainted with the horse. During the war, he had fought along the side of other cavalrymen and after the war that thorough sportsman, statesman and soldier, Maj. General Henry T. Allen, placed emphasis on horse shows, polo, hunting, transportation shows and riding as the most suitable form of recreation. Following the war, through the efforts of Col. Pierre Louillard, Jr., (Reserve Corps) the Army established its remount service which I feel has done so much for the improvement of light horse breeding, thus creating a large supply of suitable horses for equestrian sports.

In order to fully understand the influence of the Army and the Remount Service upon the growth and development of foxhunting in the United States, one must investigate hunts established by military personnel at their respective forts. It was noted in Chapter III, page 53, that the first organized fox hunt in the United States to be recognized by either the NSHA or the MFHA was the Fort Gibson Hunting Club in Fort Gibson, Oklahoma, 1835-1916.

The second hunt organized by army personnel was that of Fort Riley, Kansas, in 1896.[1] The history of fox-hunting at Fort Riley, later to become the United States Cavalry School, is especially colorful, dating back to the 1860's when General George Custer was a follower of the hounds and encouraged his men also to engage in this leisure time pursuit.[2] The first organized pack was formed by Lieutenants Henry T. Allen and Charles Treat in 1896.[3] The following passage describes the first years of the hunt:[4]

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[1] Hornor, "Personal Notes on Foxhunting," p. 1-2.

> H. T. Allen, then a First Lieutenant, had gotten together some hounds. The drag, or fox hounds, came from Kentucky. Russian hounds were brought from Russia and some grey hounds were with the pack, from where I do not know. We hunted coyote, jack-rabbit, and also used the drag. I do not recall that there was a Master of Fox Hounds elected, but Allen was the organizer.
>
> Si Rogers used to lay the drag for the hunts with this pack. He stated that the hounds were kept in the corral of the No. 3 stables in the Artillery Post. This was the stable in which private horses of officers were cared for. Si also stated that the pack organized in 1896 was, in his opinion, the best pack the School has ever had. Every hound in the pack was registered. Si was not sure whether there was a regular organization of this "Club" or not. He stated that Treat or Allen usually acted as M.F.H., and that he (Si) and Lieutenants McDonald acted as whippers-in.
>
> When the troops left the Post at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Chaplain Barry, Mrs. Treat and Si, all took charge of the pack at various times.

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[1] Pride, The History of Fort Riley, p. 334.

[2] Elizabeth B. Custer, Boots and Saddles (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1928), p. 110.

[3] Pride, The History of Fort Riley, p. 334.

[4] Ibid.

After two seasons of hunting as an organized pack, the members of the Fort Riley Club were scattered throughout the country because of the War of 1898. The Club remained in existence and on December 15, 1899, Mrs. Marshall rode as the first lady Whipper-In for the Hunt.[1] With the arrival of the twentieth century, interest in the sport declined and the pack was disbanded until 1909 when the Club was reorganized with Lieutenant Thomas Johnson as M.F.H. Johnson was succeeded as M.F.H. by Lieutenant George S. Patton, Jr.

During the first World War, the hunting duties and exercises of fox hounds within the army installation were neglected.[2] After the War, the Fort Riley Hunt was recognized in January, 1921, and during the following season changed its name to the Cavalry School Hunt.[3]

Riding to hounds served a dual purpose in the curriculum of the Cavalry School.[4] The sport was encouraged in order to develop and foster the ability of cavalrymen to negotiate broken terrain at the fastest gaits possible. It was also a means of supporting the sport of foxhunting.

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[1] Ibid.

[2] Meacham, private research, April, 1971.

[3] Pride, The History of Fort Riley, p. 338.

[4] Wilson, personal correspondance, May 13, 1971.

According to Colonel Wilson:[1]

> The interest and enthusiasm of the Cavalry School Hunt did much to augment the active support of foxhunting by the entire Cavalry Service. The instruction which Cavalry School students received in practice of foxhunting as a sport was significant factor in the training of the young horsemen of the mounted services.

The Remount Service of the United States Army, referred to earlier in this chapter by Colonel Hornor, as a major influence in "creating a large supply of suitable horses for equestrian sports" was actually established in 1908 although its influence upon the sport of foxhunting was not really felt until after World War I. Prior to the establishment of the Remount Service, horses and mules for the army had been purchased by the Quartermaster's Department under contract after advertising for bids.[2] Procurement under this contract system had many disadvantages. It resulted in delays, necessitated deliveries at large horse markets where the animals were exposed to diseases, and provided little opportunity for judging the character and disposition of animals accepted and shipped to the troops. General James B. Aleshire submitted his plan for the establishment of a Remount Service in February of 1907, and it was approved in May of 1908 by Congress.[3]

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[1] Ibid.

[2] Erna Risch, Quartermaster Support of the Army, A History of the Corps, 1775-1939 (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1962), p. 593.

[3] Ibid., p. 894.

Aleshire proposed that three or more remount service depots be organized, located, and equipped.[1] To each depot he suggested assigning a remount district which would be the responsibility of an officer of the Quartermaster's Department, preferrably one detailed from the Cavalry or Field Artillery and especially suited for that duty.[2] The depot officers would be responsible for all animals, supplies, property, and funds. They would supervise the care and handling of the horses, and when directed by the proper authority, would purchase young horses that conformed to specifications, within the remount district assigned to their depots. The ultimate goal, which Aleshire hoped would be accomplished, was an economical supply of young, sound, well-broken animals.[3] After the authorization of the Remount Service by Congress, the War Department turned over to the Quartermaster's Department the Fort Reno Military Reservation, in Oklahoma, to be used as a remount depot.

Within three years after the establishment of the Remount Service, the Department authorized additional remount depots at Fort Keogh, Montana, and at Front Royal, Virginia. In March, 1916, it also added two auxillary remount depots at El Paso and at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The Remount Service quickly proved its superiority over the former method of obtaining remounts that had resulted in the purchase of older horses either under contract or in open market. Conferences between representatives of the War Department and the Quartermaster Department resulted in the formulation of a plan for encouraging the breeding of horses suitable for the Cavalry. Put into operation in 1912, the Plan had the effect of steadily improving the type, breeding, and appearance of young horses purchased by the Quartermaster Corps.[1]

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[1] Ibid.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Ibid., p. 595.

The increased availability and the improved quality of the horses made available by the Remount Service was a major influence in the establishment of several new hunts by military installations after World War I. Among these were the Infantry School Hunt of Fort Benning, Georgia, established in 1925;[2] the Artillery Hunt of Fort Sill, Oklahoma, formed in 1926;[3] the Fort Snelling Hunt of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, founded in 1928;[4] and the Fort Leavenworth Hunt, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, established in 1929.[5]

In 1935, Fort Belvoir Hunt, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, became the only organized military hunt ever to exist in the area surrounding Washington, D. C. and its hunting territory was the same as that hunted by George Washington and Lord Fairfax.[6] It was named after the Belvoir Hunt of

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[1] Ibid.

[2] Meacham, private research, May 13, 1971.

[3] Ibid. [4] Ibid. [5] Ibid.

[6] J. Neilson, Baily's Hunting Directory, 1935, p.206.

England, one of the oldest and best known hunts in that nation.[1] In 1933, officers of Fort Bliss, Texas, established the First Cavalry Division Hunt.

The Fort Oglethorpe Hunt of Georgia was revived in 1935, the same year that the Fort Belvoir Hunt was recognized. By a special act of Congress, the Fort Oglethorpe Hunt was authorized to hunt in the Chicamauga National Park which offered excellent foxhunting.[2] The Wild Buffalo Hunt of Fort Riley, Kansas, was formed in 1941.[3] It was in existence only four years before World War II brought an end to its functioning along with other army installation hunts excluding the Fort Leavenworth Hunt and the Cavalry School Hunt.

The Fort Leavenworth Hunt, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is currently the only officially recognized hunt within the Armed Forces of the United States.[4] It is maintained by the private subscriptions of individual members of the Fort Leavenworth garrison, students of the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, the owners of farms surrounding the Fort, and numerous foxhunting enthusiasts of Kansas City and of the cities in the greater Kansas City area.[5] Membership is a total of fifty-seven.

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[1] Ibid.

[2] Wilson, personal correspondence, May 31, 1971.

[3] Meacham, private research, May 13, 1971.

[4] Wilson, personal correspondence, May 31, 1971.

[5] Ibid.

The Hunt encompasses many activities. Members have access to excellent riding facilities which include several lighted riding rings, two show courses, and many miles of riding trails. English and Western riding instructions are available to all members of the Hunt. There are also two stables with space for ninety-eight horses which provides each mount with a large box stall.[1] The fox hunts at Fort Leavenworth are both live and drag.[2] Particularly the drag hunts allow for followers not only by horse but also by car and on foot. Each of the followers are knowledgeable of the course of the hunts before it begins. Such knowledge is a necessity to prevent heading of the fox or endangering the horse and riders. The spectator, as a result of the knowledge, is aware of the more advantageous points from which to advance.[3] The horse followers may also consist of western riders who prefer a cross-country ride without jumps.[4] Car and foot followers can enjoy the spectacle of hounds, huntsmen, and field. It is also possible for them to observe the performance of horse and rider over the various obstacles.[5]

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[1] ________, Special Edition: The Fort Leavenworth Hunt, p. 2.

[2] Ibid.

[3] ________, Riding to Hounds with the Fort Leavenworth Hunt, p. 4.

[4] Ibid., p. 1. [5] Ibid., p. 2.

The Artillery Hunt, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, which has been established forty-five years, is an example of a non-member hunt of the Association. In June of 1970, the Hunt presented a $500 check to Major General Roderick Watherill, the post commander,[1] in recognition of his support and up-keep of the historic half-section which is an artillery piece that is pulled by eight horses. The check was made possible by the funds derived from the fourth annual horse show sponsored by the Hunt.[2]

While the Army and the Remount Service are no longer major influences in the growth and development of foxhunting, it can be concluded that they contributed richly to the early history of the sport.

The National Steeplechase and Hunt Association

Another major influence on the early history of foxhunting was the National Steeplechase Association which was founded in 1894 and formally recognized on January 4, 1895.[3] Originally established to regulate the activities of the steeplechase and racing,[4] when the organization changed its name to the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, on June 16, 1897, it assumed responsibility for recognizing officially the many hunts which existed throughout the United States. The Rules of Racing adopted in July of 1897 read in part: "Section IV: Recognized Hunt. A Recognized Hunt is a Hunt recognized by the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association."[1] To that provision, in the 1903 edition of Rules of Racing, the following passage was added:[2]

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[1] Alexander Mackay-Smith, ed., "Artillery Hunt Presentation," The Chronicle of the Horse, XXXIV, (February 5, 1971), p. 26.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Frank J. Bryan, "Records of Hunt Race Meetings in America," Polo Magazine, IV, (April, 1935), p. 11.

[4] Ibid.

> Hunts desiring recognition must make full application therefore to the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, furnishing them at the same time with a list of their officers, the location of their 'Country,' their hunting seasons, numbers of couple of hounds they own, average number of 'Meets,' etc., etc.
>
> Should recognition be granted, a fee of $10 must be immediately paid to the Treasurer of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, and an annual fee of $5 on the 15th day of each January thereafter.
>
> Each recognized hunt must annually, on or before the 15th day of January, forward to the Secretary of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, together with annual fee, a complete list of the names of Post Office addresses of its officers, and the number of 'Meets' held during the past year.
>
> For non-compliance with this Rule, the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association may withdraw the recognition of any hunt. A recognition thus withdrawn shall not be renewed for at least two years. The Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association may at any time withdraw the recognition granted to a hunt.

Although the Association published lists of recognized hunts and amateur races within its jurisdiction, its primary concern was the regulation of racing. It was through determining what horses could be considered qualified hunters for racing purposes that the Association became involved in the recognition of hunts.[1] When, however, the Association refused to take jurisdiction over a dispute in 1905 concerning boundaries between the Piedmont and the Orange County Hunts,[2] it became evident that a new organization was needed--one devoted solely to the problems of hunting and to the promotion of the sport. Foremost among the individuals who recognized the need for a new organization devoted entirely to hunting was Harry W. Smith, M.F.H. of the Piedmont Hunt.[3]

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[1] _Ibid_. [2] _Ibid_.

The Masters of Foxhounds Association

Mr. Smith had registered the Piedmont Hunt with the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association in 1904 at which time, he filed a map indicating the border of his hunting country, which was the first such map drawn for that purpose.[4] The following season, the Orange County Hunt, under the Mastership of John R. Townsend, began to violate the boundaries defined by the map.[5] When Mr. Smith protested to the Association, the Stewards wrote in reply that they "could not directly or indirectly designate or regulate the country over which the various packs already recognized should hunt."[1] As a result of this communication and the ensuing bitter arguments between the two men and their followers, Mr. Smith resigned his Mastership of the Piedmont in 1906. Throughout the following months, Smith devoted his time to the formation of a Masters of Foxhounds Association of America.[2] Mr. Smith described these activiites in his diary as follows:[3]

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[1] ________, The Field, IX, (December, 1926), p. 28.

[2] ________, The Sportsman, XXIV, (March, 1928), p. 47.

[3] Ibid.

[4] ________, "Grafton versus Middlesex," American Field, XXV, (November, 1904), p. 21.

[5] Ibid.

> It really seemed, when I wrote my letter of resignation to 'Dick' Dulaney that I was putting to one side the greatest aim of my life in sport which for a number of years I had been striving unceasingly to attain--the Mastership of a pack of hounds in the best hunting country in America, so the bitterness of my heart can well be appreciated.
>
> Goaded by these feelings I determined that no other sportsman in America should be obliged to submit to the hostile, unfair and unsportsmanlike treatment that had been thrust upon me by Mr. Townsend. I at once went to work to found the Masters of Foxhounds Association which would take jurisdiction over the sport, exist for that purpose alone, and be controlled by the Masters themselves, not by members of The Jockey Club or the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association.

In October, 1906, Mr. Smith mailed a letter to every Master of Hounds in America in which he explained the proposal for a new organization drafted by himself and Henry G. Vaughan, Master of the Norfolk Hunt. The purposes of the proposed Association were: (1) to improve foxhounds and encourage judicious breeding and foxhunting; (2) to hold Field Trials for packs of hounds and test their field qualities; and (3) to receive and keep for future reference maps of the fox and drag hunting countries of America, and to settle all disputes in regard to the same.[1] In his letter he asserted also his belief that the formation of a Masters of Foxhounds Association was a necessity and invited each of them to join. The letter reads in part:[2]

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[1] Harry W. Smith, unpublished autobiography, p. 22.

[2] *Ibid*.

[3] *Ibid*., p. 23.

> You will readily see that, when such an Association is formed, every Master of Hounds throughout America will feel that his rights will be thoroughly protected by the Association. The National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, which for the last four or five years has asked for the country hunted by each Master, wrote me on Dec. 14, 1905, that the Association cannot directly or indirectly designate or regulate the country over which the various packs already recognized should hunt.
>
> It is only fitting now that the hunting countries of the different Masters and different Clubs should have a Club of their own to settle all disputes, as the work of the Masters of Foxhounds Club of England shows that an Association of that character is best fitted to take up the work.

In his letter, Smith enclosed a copy of the Constitution and By-laws of the Masters of Foxhounds Association of England which had been organized in 1895. He included also a Constitution which he had developed for the proposed Association for America.

The first formal meeting of the Masters of Foxhounds Association was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, in New

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[1] _Ibid_.

[2] _Ibid_., p. 24.

York City, on February 14, 1907. The Meeting was attended by Mr. Louis Botjer, Westmoreland Davis (Loudoun), R. Penn Smith, Harry W. Smith (Grafton), Henry G. Vaughan (Norfolk), and W. Austin Wadsworth (Genesee Valley).[1] At this meeting Smith's draft of the Constitution for the organization was adopted with minor changes, and the following officers were elected: President, W. Austin Wadsworth; Chairman of the Hunt Committee, Harry W. Smith; and Secretary-Treasurer, Henry G. Vaughan. Among the first items of business considered was the appointment of a Hunt Committee which would be responsible for all matters in association with recognized hunts. The Hunt Committee consisted of the elected officers and other selected Masters of Foxhounds which included Westmoreland Davis (Loudoun), Edward Crozer (Upland), R. Penn Smith, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. (Aiken), Charles E. Mather (Brandywine), A. Henry Higginson (Middlesex), and John R. Valentine (Radnor).[2]

The first executive meeting of the MFHA took place on May 17, 1907. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Harry W. Smith, Henry G. Vaughan, and W. Austin Wadsworth met at the Knickerbocker Club, New York City, to make some revisions of the Constitution and By-laws.[3] The principal change was the substitution of an Executive Committee for the Hunt Committee,[1] which--up to that point--had failed to function.

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[1] ________, Masters of Foxhounds Association of America, 1907 (Boston: A. T. Bliss and Company, 1943), p. 40.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Ibid., p. 41.

The first Annual Meeting of the Association was held on February 14, 1908, at 11:00 a.m., in the cafe of the Westminister Kennel Dog Show at the Madison Square Garden, New York City,[2] and seven members were present. At the Annual Meeting, officers and representatives were elected by members of the Association.[3] Officers of the MFHA from 1907-1968 are listed in the Appendix.

For several years the MFHA and the NSHA each claimed the responsibility for the jurisdiction of the activities of organized hunts. The MFHA expressed the desire to settle any disagreements between hunts and to manage their common affairs.[4] Although it had refused to settle the boundary disagreement between Mr. Smith (Piedmont) and Mr. Townsend (Orange County), the NSHA maintained the responsibility was theirs since they were the older of the two organizations. In keeping with this belief, the NSHA formed a Hunts Committee as a subsidiary in 1909.[5] Its purpose was similar to that of the MFHA; the committee was given jurisdiction and control of all matters concerning recognized hunts in addition to those of amateur racing with occasional reviews by the Board of Stewards.[1]

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[1] Smith, unpublished autobiography, p. 24.

[2] Ibid.

[3] ________, Masters of Foxhounds Association of America, p. 41.

[4] Ibid., p. 4.

[5] ________, The Sportsman, p. 45.

Harry W. Smith served as President of the MFHA from February, 1912, until February, 1915, after which time he resigned at the end of a three-year term.[2] A. Henry Higginson (Middlesex) succeeded Mr. Smith and served until he moved permanently to England in 1931.

During 1907-1931 when Henry Vaughan was Secretary, the MFHA was incorporated. George S. Mandell, Fredrick J. Alley, William Almy, Jr., John P. Bowditch, Richard E. Danielson, and Harry I. Nicholas associated in the formation of the corporation.[3] It was incorporated on April 20, 1926:[4]

> ...for the purpose of improving the breeds of foxhounds and encouraging fox hunting, including holding field trials for foxhounds, registering packs of foxhounds, packs of harriers, and hunts, keeping for reference maps of the fox and drag hunting countries of America, and settling disputes in regard to the same, with authority to hold real estate and other property in furtherance of such purposes.

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[1] Bryan, Polo Magazine, p. 12.

[2] Smith, unpublished autobiography, p. 23.

[3] ________, "Charter of Incorporation," Masters of Foxhounds Association, 1907 (Boston: A. T. Bliss and Company, 1923), p. 4.

[4] Higginson, Country Life, p. 8.

The Association became the MFHA, Incorporated, under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.[1]

When Henry G. Vaughan was elected president, one of his first official moves was to have the function of recognizing hunts transferred from the NSHA to the MFHA.[2] He immediately began negotiating with the NSHA in order to clarify the rules of each Association. Mr. Vaughan gave the following report of the annual meeting on January 19, 1939:[3]

> That after several conferences with Henry W. Bull, President of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, and Richard Whitney, Chariman of the Hunts Committee, it was agreed that the granting of recognition be transferred from the latter to the Masters of Foxhounds Association, and that $25 of each initiation Recognition fee, and $10 of each annual Recognition fee received by the Masters of Foxhounds Association be turned over to the Hunts Committee of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association; and that the Hunts Committee should continue to handle all racing matters for the Recognized Hunts, and the issuance of certificates of qualification of Hunters; and that this agreement was duly approved, ratified and confirmed by the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association.

It is interesting to note that twenty-four years had elapsed between the founding of the MFHA and its official recognition by the rival organization, NSHA.

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[1] Alexander Mackay-Smith, personal letter, May 25, 1971.

[2] A. Henry Higginson, "Mr. Henry G. Vaughan," Country Life, VII, (January, 1939), p. 8.

[3] ________, The Sportsman, p. 45.

Henry Vaughan also initiated the publication of a Hunt Roster which listed the organizational details of every hunt recognized by or registered with the MFHA. The Roster appeared in The Sportsman from 1928 until 1939 when its publication was assumed by Country Life. It was published in Country Life from January through October of 1939 when The Chronicle of the Horse began the annual publication of the Roster.[1]

Successive Presidents of MFHA following Mr. Vaughan were W. Plunket Stewart, 1938-1948; J. Watson Webb, 1948-1954; Gilbert Mather, 1954-1959; Fletcher Harper, 1959-1960; William Almy, Jr., 1960-1969; and William P. Wadsworth, 1969--1971.

The Foxhound Kennel Stud Book

At the organization meeting of the MFHA, held in New York at the Waldorf-Astoria in 1907, the H. W. Smith draft of the Constitution was adopted with minor changes.[2] Provision was made at that time for three special activities: (1) the support of the Westminister Kennel Club foxhound classes; (2) the provision for Field Trials for packs of hounds to test their field qualities; and (3) the publication of a Foxhounds Kennel Stud Book which would include records of English and American foxhounds.[3]

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[1] Mackay-Smith, personal letter, May 25, 1971.

[2] Smith, unpublished autobiography, p. 25.

[3] ________, The Sportsman, p. 68.

In 1908, a Stud Book Committee was appointed to compile reports from the members concerning the breeding of their individual hounds and to publish the results of this compilation in a Foxhound Kennel Stud Book.[1] A. Henry Higginson of South Lincoln, Massachusetts, was responsible for the section on English hounds and Colonel Roger D. Williams of Lexington, Kentucky, was responsible for the section on American hounds.[2]

Mr. Higginson compiled, edited, and arranged for the publication of the first four volumes; 1909, 1915, 1922, and 1927, of the English Foxhound Kennel Stud Book of America, which listed hounds entered from 1884 through 1926.[3] Colonel Williams failed to meet the obligations of his appointment. As a result, the section on American foxhounds was not published until 1929.

In the interium, field trial fox hunters compiled four separate books on American foxhound studs. The American Foxhound Breeders Stud Book, Vol. I, was published in 1915.[4] Mr. Harry Smith arranged for the publication of the second volume to be made in conjunction with the MFHA and the American Foxhound Club. The attempt was a failure, since more than 900 hounds were registered in the book and only two were entered by an organized hunt.[1] The International Fox Hunter's Stud Book was instituted in 1922.[2] Samuel L. Wooldridge of Lexington, Kentucky, was Keeper of the Records for the publication. The fourth stud book was The Standard Foxhound Stud Book.[3]

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[1] Mackay-Smith, The American Foxhound: 1747-1967, p. 137.

[2] Ibid.

[3] ________, The Sportsman, p. 67.

[4] ________, The American Foxhound Breeders Stud Book, Vol. I, (Rushville, Missouri: Red Ranger Publishing Company, 1915), p. 2.

Meanwhile, the obligation of compiling an American section passed from one president of the Association to the next, several of whom attempted unsuccessfully to complete the project. It was, however, increasingly apparent that the section on American hounds should be printed under the auspices of the Association. In 1922, there were twenty-seven recognized packs of American hounds. By 1928, that figure had almost doubled, for there were forty-eight recognized packs.[4] On June 4, 1929, the Executive Committee of the MFHA authorized Mr. Higginson as Keeper of the Foxhound Kennel Stud Book of America.[5] Compiling and editing breeding data for the

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[1] Smith, unpublished autobiography, p. 25.

[2] Samuel L. Wooldridge, International Fox Hunter's Stud Book, (Kentucky: The Chase Publication Co., 1922), p. 17.

[3] The Pathfinder, ed., The Standard Foxhound Stud Book, (Oklahoma: The Hunter's Horse, 1929), p. 82.

[4] Fletcher Harper, "Development of the Kennel Stud Book," The Chronicle of the Horse, XXXIII, (September, 1950), p. 13.

[5] Mackay-Smith, The American Foxhound: 1747-1967, p. 143.

American hound was a much different task than that of the English hound. Mr. Higginson wrote:[1]

> The Editor thereupon set to work and was lucky enough to obtain the help of Colonel Julian I. Chamberlain, to whose unfailing efforts both the Editor and the Association owe a great deal. Blanks were prepared and sent to all the members of the Association with a request for such information as could be given, and although the response has not been as great as the Editor had hoped, he is very glad to present to the Association herewith this list of forty-four packs of hounds (sixty-nine groups of the different types) whose Masters have replied to the above request.
>
> It has been a very difficult question to decide just what hounds to admit into this our first volume which should contain American and Cross-cross entries, because records in the kennels where these hounds have been bred have not, in some cases, been kept in a very systematic manner; and with no regular book of references, such as exists in the case of all English hounds, some of the pedigrees sent have been very fragmentary. After mature considerations, however, it has seemed to your Editor best to admit practically all those hounds, either American or cross-bred, in every case where the sire and the dam were known. In a number of cases, when it was found that hounds had been used to breed from although pedigrees are lacking, they have been admitted as 'Foundation Stock' in order that there might be a record for future generations.

The Foxhound Kennel Stud Book has been published from 1931 through 1971. In this book the following procedures and conditions for recording eligible bloodlines were reported:[2]

1. The filing of breeding records is obligatory for all Registered and Recognized Hunts.
2. Recognition or re-recognition will not be granted to a hunt that has not filed with the Stud Book office a sufficient number of

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[1] Higginson, The Foxhound Kennel Stud Book, Vol. V, preface.

[2] Ibid., p. 21.

hound pedigrees to constitute a pack, these pedigrees to be eligible for record or registration in the Stud Book

3. Certificate and Records of Pedigree forms can be secured from the Stud Book office. In filling out these forms the following should be observed:
   (a) Date of birth to be given.
   (b) Date of ENTRY must be given. ENTERED means the date when a hound was first used for regular and systematic hunting purposes. Hounds are, in all cases, understood to belong to the Kennel where they are ENTERED, whether bred at home or procured from other establishments. When hounds ALREADY ENTERED are brought into a pack, by purchase or otherwise, the Kennel where they were first entered should be prefixed to their names. This prefix becomes a permanent part of the hound's name.
   (c) The date of the year in which the Sire and Dam are ENTERED must be given. If they are drafted hounds, then the name of the Kennel, or person, who so entered them should always be prefixed to their names.

   It is advisable when registering hounds which have been drafted to use Certificate and Record of Pedigree blanks. Hound lists may be filed in lieu of Certificate and Record of Pedigrees if a Hunt has an already well established record of their breeding on file in the Stud Book office. Hound lists should be arranged with the entries of each year in chronological order, and each year's entry should be alphabetically arranged. The sex of each hound should be indicated.
4. When a hunt procures hounds from sources outside of the Registered and Recognized hunts, all available breeding data possible should be secured on such hounds and filed with the Stud Book officers.
5. The rules below are adopted by the Association for registration purposes in its Stud Book of American and English foxhounds with outcrosses.

AMERICAN FOXHOUNDS

The American Foxhound Club rules that a hound to be considered an American foxhound must be free from any outcross other than American blood during three generations back. One-sixteenth outcross permitted.

> All hounds registered under the above ruling in the American section of the Stud Book are to be henceforth regarded as straight American foxhounds. That it shall not be necessary for the Keeper of the Stud Book to figure out percentages of outcross in such hounds when registering the progeny of same.
>
> ENGLISH FOXHOUNDS
>
> Crossbred foxhounds with no more than one thirty-second outcross from the pure English blood will be accepted for registration in the Association's Stud Book as English foxhounds. Once so accepted such hounds from that time on will be viewed as English foxhounds.

From 1931 until the present time, the greatest problem of the Stud Book office has been handling of pedigree records on hounds which have been drafted from sources outside of the Registered and Recognized hunts. In many cases the breeder of these hounds maintains no written records. This makes it almost an impossibility to obtain accurate and authentic data should the hunt desire later to register in the Stud Book. To overcome the problem, the MFHA encourages breeders to secure all available breeding data at the time of drafting. Masters are also requested to send in their lists each November, or after cubbing season, or at the opening of their regular season. A charge of fifty cents is made for each hound registered.[1]

The first issue of the Stud Book in 1931 included hounds entered from 1908 to 1930 and consisted of descriptions of twenty-nine American packs, ten packs of English hounds, and fifteen that were part English. The largest registered American pack was owned by Joseph B. Thomas and consisted of 184 hounds.[1]

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[1] Mackay-Smith, The American Foxhound: 1747-1967, p.145.

Following publication of Volume V of the Stud Book, Mr. Higginson went to England to live. At that time, Joseph H. Jones was appointed as Clerk of the Association and as Deputy Keeper of the Foxhound Kennel Stud Book.[2] Mr. Jones became the new editor and was responsible for the Sixth Volume of the Foxhound Kennel Stud Book. Through correspondence, Mr. Jones contacted each Master for records of hounds and other pertinent data. The request for exact information created a concrete interest in the desire for better records of hounds.[3] Whereas there were only forty-four packs listed in Volume V, there were 135, an increase of over 300 per cent, listed in Volume VI. The Foxhound Kennel Stud Book of America was thoroughly representative of the various types of foxhounds maintained by the organized hunts of North America, with American hounds in the lead numerically.[4]

The American Foxhound Club

Promoters of the American hound became concerned as support of the English hound grew and that of the American hound declined. The Foxhound Kennel Stud Book of 1909 entered only English hounds. The South Lincoln Hound Show, which was sponsored by the MFHA, dropped American classes but continued with English classes.[1] By 1912, the MFHA was firmly oriented toward the English hound.[2]

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[1] Higginson, The Foxhound Kennel Stud Book, Vol. V, p. 48.

[2] Mackay-Smith, The American Foxhound: 1747-1967, p. 145.

[3] ________, The Sportsman, p. 68.

[4] Mackay-Smith, The American Foxhound: 1747-1967, p. 147.

Joseph B. Thomas called a meeting on March 9, 1912, for the purpose of organizing an American Foxhound Club. In order to promote the American foxhound, a definition and description of the American foxhound was determined as follows:[3]

> The high type of the American foxhound considered ideal by the American Foxhound Club has a physique and characteristic all its own, as marked in their way as those of the thoroughbred horses. These characteristics have been developed through many generations of breeding to the finest animals in the 'race' after the red fox in States where every other man owns foxhounds, and is willing to 'race' them for love and lucre on all occasions.
>
> Thus under American conditions of scent, and going, a hound has been developed able to 'go' for hours, under the roughest possible conditions of hill and dale, over rock, sand and grass, through brush and brier, fording brooks, swimming rivers, able to follow scent in hot September and snowy January--in dusty roads and frozen fields with 'speed' and 'drive.'
>
> To meet these severe demands a certain type has demonstrated its ability--a type carrying as little superfluous weight as the high class Thoroughbred of trotting horse, yet with sufficient bone, muscle and substance--of well knit mould to stand the wear

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[1] ________, The Sportsman, p. 88.

[2] Mackay-Smith, The American Foxhound: 1747-1967, p. 147.

[3] ________, "What the American Foxhound Is," The Foxhound, VI, (October, 1913), p. 19.

> and tear. In no sense a 'weed' not yet so large and clumsy as to be unable to crawl through rail fences or woven wire or quickly walk or jump stone walls. Its fox-like foot carries it without lazeness whereever the American red fox may lead. Its outward 'quality' denotes the nervous energy within.
>
> The American foxhound has a very distinct type of its own, it must not show bloodhound characteristics nor those of the English or other foxhounds whether bred in this country or abroad. Such hounds as bloodhounds, English foxhounds, Welsh hounds, French hounds, Kerry Beagles or their crosses, although bred in America, are not American foxhounds in characteristics and type.

The purpose of the American Foxhound Club was to encourage the systematic breeding and the general use of American foxhounds in the United States.[1] A Constitution was adopted in 1912, and it was decided that the Club would demonstrate the merit of the American foxhound through Field Trials and Bench Shows.[2]

Among the most important of the first Bench Shows was the Inaugural Bench Show of the American Foxhound Club held at the North Avenue Casino in Baltimore, Maryland, on Saturday, February 15, 1913.[3] The American Foxhound Club also supported the foxhound bench show of the Westminister Kennel Club, which was the only other show of national caliber in existence.[4]

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[1] ________, "Minutes of the Organizing Meeting of the American Foxhound Club," (Middleburg, Virginia: Burrland Hall, 1912).

[2] ________, The Sportsman, p. 53.

[3] David D. Sands, "Shows Organized by the American Foxhound Club," The Chronicle of the Horse, XXXII, (September 1, 1950), p. 25.

[4] Reeve, Radnor Reminiscenses, p. 40.

The premier hound show of America, the Bryn Mwar Hound Show, held its inaugural show on September 23, 1914. It was started by J. Stanley Reeve, John Valentine, and Plunket Stewart in connection with the Bryn Mwar Horse Show.[1]

Evidence was clear at the Bryn Mwar and at other hound shows that the English hound was an experienced show hound. One of the major differences between the American and the English hound was that the latter was bred to be a showman. The English hound was trained to pose himself and look only at a bit of biscuit in the huntsman's hand.[2] Because of the many differences between American and English hounds, certain rules and regulations of the American Foxhound Club were adopted by the MFHA:[3]

> 1. In Hound Shows held under the auspices of the Association exhibitors in all breeds are encouraged to show their hounds without posing and with the minimum amount of handling; and the Judge may count it against the hound if excessively handled and/or artificial assistance is rendered by the persons exhibiting the hound.
> 2. The American Foxhound Club rules that a hound to be considered an American foxhound must be free from any outcross other than American blood during three generations back. One-sixteenth outcross permitted. All hounds registered under the above ruling in the American section of the Stud Book are to be

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[1] _Ibid_., p. 41.

[2] Mackay-Smith, _The American Foxhound: 1747-1967_, p. 150.

[3] ________, "Hound Shows," _Masters of Foxhounds Association of America_, 1970, p. 29.

> henceforth regarded as straight American foxhounds. That it shall not be necessary for the Keeper of the Stud Book to figure out percentages of outcross in such hounds when registering the progency of same.
> No hound belonging to a pack Registered or Recognized by the Masters of Foxhounds Association shall be eligible to compete in American Foxhound Classes at Hound Shows held under the auspices of the American Foxhound Club unless said hound shall have been registered in the Stud Book of the Masters of Foxhounds Association.
> This rule does not apply to "unentered" hounds eligible for registration.
> Crossbred foxhounds with no more than one thirty-second outcross from the pure English blood will be accepted for registration in the Associations Stud Book as English foxhounds. Once so accepted such hounds from that time on will be viewed as English foxhounds.

The Hunt Servants Benefit Foundation

Professional hunt servants play an important part in the operation and the welfare of foxhunting. Their activities include those within the kennels and the stables. A hunt servant may be a Huntsman, a Whipper-In, Kennelman, or be in charge of hunt work in the country or related efforts.[1] It became obvious in the 1930's that hunt servants, like members of any other occupation, needed certain benefits.

Henry G. Vaughan is credited with the establishment of the Hunt Servants Benefit Foundation,[2] on July 27, 1938.

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[1] Mackay-Smith, The American Foxhound: 1747-1967, p. 134.

[2] ______, "Charter of Incorporation," Masters of Foxhounds Association of America, 1907, (Boston: A.T. Bliss and Company, 1923), p. 32.

The purpose of the Foundation is to assure adequate financial assistance or other relief whenever and as often as periods of disability, emergency, old age, and financial stringency occur.[1]

A beneficiary must have been employed by the Association for a period of one year or more. Widows and children of deceased beneficiaries are eligible for financial assistance. To receive assistance, a hunt servant or the Master of the hunt involved, must file an application with the Trustees of the fund. The Trustees have absolute control of the payment of benefits. They approve or deny applications for benefits and set the size, frequency, duration,and termination or resumption of payments made to a beneficiary as conditions or his status changes. The Trustees are elected for a term of three years and must be members of the Association. The Executive Trustee, who performs administrative functions, is appointed by the Trustees.[2]

The Foundation holds a tax exempt ruling from the Internal Revenue Service. The exemption is beneficial to the Trust, to the beneficiaries, and to the persons who contribute to the Foundation.[3] Contributions to the fund by hunts and individuals have increased the capacity of the fund.[1] The service that the Foundation performs assures a firm base for foxhunting to continue and to flourish. It is a prime example of the successive, collective efforts of the hunting fraternity.

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[1] Ibid., p. 35.

[2] Ibid.

[3] ________, "Hunt Servants Benefit Foundation," Masters of Foxhounds Association of America, 1907, (Boston: A. T. Bliss and Company, 1923), p. 36.

Summary

In this chapter, the current status of foxhunting in the United States and the major influences which have affected the growth and development of the sport were discussed. During the year, 1970-1971, 117 hunts were registered in the United States. Of these, 40 were in the North East, 29 were in the Middle East, 20 were in the South, 18 were in the Midwest, 7 were in the Central States, and 3 were in the West.

In order to obtain information concerning the current growth and development of foxhunting during 1970, the investigator mailed questionnaires to the M.F.H.'s of all organized and/or registered hunts listed in the _MFHA Handbook_ and in _The Chronicle of the Horse_. Of the 117 questionnaires mailed, sixty-four, or 55 per cent were returned.

Upon the basis of the findings of this questionnaire, it was concluded that women outnumber men; the largest number of followers fall within the ages 21-40; the most common occupation of fox hunters is business; membership has increased steadily with only slight fluctuations; the primary effects of urbanization are suburbs and limited access highways; five is the average number of persons on each staff; and horse shows and the Pony Club are the most frequently used methods of financial support.

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[1] _Ibid_.

Influences discussed were individuals and families, United States Army and the Remount Service, National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, Masters of Foxhounds Association, publication of Foxhound Kennel Stud Book, American Foxhound Club, and Hunt Servants Benefit Foundation. It is interesting to note also the influence of various families, mostly of English descent, whose interest in foxhunting has been passed on from generation to generation. Among these families are the Bywaters, the Chadwells, the Du Ponts, and the Dulaneys.

The Remount Service of the United States Army, described by Colonel Hornor as a major influence in "creating a large supply of suitable horses for equestrian sports" was established in 1908 although its influence upon the sport of foxhunting was not really felt until after World War I. Put into operation in 1912, the Plan had the effect of steadily improving the type, breeding, and appearance of young horses purchased by the Quartermaster Corps. The increased availability and the improved quality of the horses made available by the Remount Service was a major influence in the establishment of several new hunts by military installations after World War I. Among these were the Infantry School Hunt of Fort Benning, Georgia, established in 1925; the Artillery Hunt of Fort Sill, Oklahoma, formed in 1926; the Fort Snelling Hunt of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, founded in 1928; and the Fort Leavenworth Hunt, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, established in 1929. While the Army and the Remount Service are no longer major influences in the growth and development of foxhunting, it can be concluded that they contributed richly to the early history of the sport.

Another major influence on the early history of foxhunting was the National Steeplechase Association which was founded in 1894 and formally recognized on January 4, 1895. The Masters of Foxhounds Association of America was founded in 1907. When Henry G. Vaughan was elected president, one of his first official moves was to have the function of recognizing hunts transferred from the NSHA to the MFHA. It is interesting to note that twenty-four years had elapsed between the founding of the MFHA and its official recognition by the rival organization, NSHA.

In 1908, a Stud Book Committee was appointed to compile reports from the members concerning the breeding of their individual hounds and to publish the results of this compilation in a Foxhound Kennel Stud Book. Mr. Higginson compiled, edited, and arranged for the publication of the first four volumes; 1909, 1915, 1922, and 1927, of the English Foxhound Kennel Stud Book of America. Colonel Williams failed to meet the obligations of his appointment. As a result, the section on American Foxhounds was not published until 1929. On June 4, 1929, the Executive Committee of the MFHA authorized Mr. Higginson as Keeper of the Foxhound Kennel Stud Book of America, which he compiled and edited through 1930. The Stud Book has been published from 1931 through 1971. The Foxhound Kennel Stud Book of America was thoroughly representative of the various hunts of North America, with American hounds in the lead numerically.

Promoters of the American hound became concerned as support of the English hound grew and that of the American hound declined. Joseph B. Thomas called a meeting on March 9, 1912, for the purpose of organizing an American Foxhound Club. The purpose of the American Foxhound Club was to encourage the systematic breeding and the general use of American foxhounds in the United States. A Constitution was adopted in 1912, and it was decided that the Club would demonstrate the merit of the American foxhound through Field Trials and Bench Shows.

Henry G. Vaughan was credited with the establishment of the Hunt Servants Benefit Foundation, July 27, 1938.

The purpose of the Foundation is to assure adequate financial assistance or other relief whenever and as often as periods of disability, emergency, old age, and financial stringency occur.

CHAPTER VIII

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES

The investigation entailed an historical survey of foxhunting in the United States of America from 1650 through 1970. The growth and development of foxhunting in each part of the country was reported, and a detailed historical account of selected hunts which endured fifty or more years was written. A roster of all of the organized hunts which have ever been registered with the Masters of Foxhounds Association of America was developed. The current status of foxhunting in the United States was described, and the major influences which appear to have affected the growth and development of the sport were discussed.

The general purpose of the study, in addition to the preparation of a written historical account of foxhunting, was to answer the following questions:

1. During which decade was foxhunting most popular in each section of the country, as measured by the number of hunts in existence?
2. During which decade did foxhunting experience its greatest growth in each section of the country, as measured by the number of new hunts registered?

3. During which decade was the greatest number of hunts disbanded in each section of the country?
4. Has the popularity of foxhunting, as determined by the number of hunts in existence, increased, decreased, or remained the same since 1940?
5. What sections of the country have led in the growth and development of foxhunting?
6. What are the major influences which have contributed to the growth and development of foxhunting?
7. What are the major influences which may help to explain the decline of interest in foxhunting?
8. What is the current status of foxhunting in the United States?

The procedures followed in the development of the study were described in Chapter II under the headings of preliminary procedures, collection of data from documentary sources, collection of data from human sources, organization and treatment of the data, and preparation of the final written report.

The preliminary procedures followed in the development of this study included securing permission to undertake the research, locating secondary and primary source materials, securing information necessary to compile into a single work the Roster of Organized Hunts, and preparing a topical outline of important events in the history of foxhunting in the United States.

The investigator surveyed, studied and assimilated all available data accumulated from a variety of collections obtained from individuals, the Library of Congress, the Masters of Foxhounds Association, and the United States Army. From the results of these efforts, further additions and changes were made to the topical outline, and the locations of primary sources were established.

Data from human sources were collected through the development of an interview schedule which the investigator followed in the conduction of personal interviews. Additional data were collected through telephone interviews and correspondence when personal contact was not possible. The investigator interviewed and/or received data from Mr. William P. Wadsworth, M.F.H., President of the MFHA; Mr. Alexander Mackay-Smith, M.F.A., editor of The Chronicle of the Horse; Colonel John L. Hornor, Jr., M.F.H. of the Mells Foxhounds, Pulaski, Tennessee; and Mrs. Wesby R. Parker, key supporter of the Hickory Creek Hunt, Dallas, Texas.

A research librarian was employed at the Library of Congress who undertook the responsibility of compiling a roster of every organized and/or registered hunt of the MSHA or the MFHA. She referred to Baily's Hunting Directory, Story of American Foxhunting, Hunting in the United States and Canada, and The Chronicle of the Horse. She organized the list of hunts alphabetically and attempted to find dates of establishment, registration and/or recognition, and date of termination if the hunt had ceased to exist.

In May, 1971, the investigator developed a data sheet which was mailed to each M.F.H. in the United States. The information sought from these M.F.H.'s included the growth or decline in membership from 1840 to the present; the number of members according to sex and occupation; the major events in the history of each hunt; influences which may have had an impact upon the sport; and other questions of current issue.

Sixty-four, or 55 per cent, of the 117 data sheets mailed were returned completed and provided data concerning the current status of foxhunting in the United States.

The investigator categorized the data collected from both human and documentary sources and presented the findings of the study in the following chapters: Chapter III--Early Foxhunting in the United States, 1650-1850; Chapter IV--The Growth and Development of Organized Foxhunting in the Middle East; Chapter V--The Growth and Development of Organized Foxhunting in the North East; Chapter VI--The Growth and Development of Organized Foxhunting in the South, the Midwest, the Central States, and the West; Chapter VII--The Current Status of Foxhunting in the United States and the Major Influences Which Have Affected the Growth and Development of the Sport; Chapter VIII--Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations for Further Studies.

Chapter III of this study presented the history of foxhunting in the United States prior to 1850. The early history of foxhunting in the United States is that of private packs of hounds developed and maintained by wealthy colonists and plantation owners who sought to fill their leisure hours with recreational activities similar to those which they had enjoyed in their native lands.

The first fox hunt on record took place in Calvert County, now called Queen Anne County of Maryland in 1650. Undoubtedly individuals who could afford to import their hounds and horses to the colonies engaged in foxhunting from the seventeenth century onward, and the popularity of the sport spread with the arrival of increasing numbers of Englishmen to the country. As land was cleared for tobacco and other crops, and Indians became less of a threat, the settlers of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware acquired more and more leisure time. The gray fox was native to America, and the red fox was imported in 1730 from England by tobacco planters of Talbot County, Maryland, who were dissatisfied with the chase provided by the gray fox.

Most hunting enthusiasts in the 1700's could afford only a small number of hounds. As sportsmen became acquainted and developed a mutual trust in one another, they found it advantageous to pool their resources, thereby maintaining their respective hounds as a collective pack instead of adhering to the former practice of everyone housing and caring for his own individual hounds. The first of these organized groups for which there is documentary evidence was the Gloucester Foxhunting Club, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, formed in 1766. The Gloucester Foxhunting Club, 1766-1818, not only has the distinction of being the first such club in America; it was also the only such club to exist before 1835. In the South, foxhunting was the principal field sport of the landed gentry until the Civil War. The American hound was used almost exclusively within the South, since foxhunting there differed in terrain and method and English foxhounds were not suited to hunting in the densely bushed land.

The oldest organized foxhunting club in the United States to be registered with the MFHA was the Fort Gibson Hunting Club, in Oklahoma, which was organized in 1835 and which endured until 1916.

Chapter IV of this study described the growth and development of foxhunting in the Middle East. For the purposes of this study, the Middle East was defined as Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, and Washington, D. C., the combined area of which has a total number of twenty-nine hunts registered in 1971. Of these hunts, questionnaires were completed by nineteen M.F.H.'s.

From the introduction of foxhunting into America in 1650 until the latter part of the nineteenth century, the states comprising the Middle East remained the undisputed leader of foxhunting. More hunts were in existence in the Middle East than in all of the other states combined until the decade of 1880-1889 when the North East showed a sudden spurt of interest in the formation of organized hunts. From 1880 until 1971, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware--the pioneer mecca of foxhunting--have remained second to Pennsylvania, New York, and the other states comprising the North East with respect to the number of organized hunts registered. The wide discrepancy in the size and population of the North East and Middle East may help to explain why the North East shows numerical superiority over Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware--where quite possibly there are and always have been more hunts per square foot of land than in the rivaling neighbor district.

The number of fox hunts registered by the Middle East steadily increased in every decade from 1840 through 1939, with the decade from 1930-1939 supposedly the era during which foxhunting experienced its greatest popularity. It can be generalized that neither the Great Depression nor the several wars before World War II affected this steady growth. The decrease from fifty-seven hunts in the decade from 1930-1939 to only forty-three hunts in the decade from 1940-1949 shows the adverse effect of World War II on hunting. The continued decline in the popularity of hunting from 1950 to the present day is usually attributed to the effects of urbanization, over-population, inflation, limited access highways, and expanding commercial transportation.

The greatest growth in foxhunting, as measured by the number of new hunts registered in any twenty year period, occurred in the decades from 1920-1939, during which thirty-six new hunts were registered for the first time. Seventeen hunts were disbanded during those same years, making the growth spurt less spectacular though still substantial. More impressive is the growth spurt between 1890-1909 during which twenty-two new hunts were registered and none were disbanded. It is interesting to note that more hunts were disbanded during the era of World War I than any other time in history and that World War I also adversely affected the registration of new hunts. It is disheartening to the foxhunting enthusiast to note that since 1940 nineteen hunts have been disbanded and only six new hunts have been registered.

Eighty-one hunts have existed in the history of foxhunting in the Middle East. Of these hunts, the following hunts which endured fifty or more years were described fully in Chapter IV: Virginia--Piedmont Hounds, 1840-1971; Warrenton Hunt, 1887-1971; Deep Run Hunt, 1887-1971; Blue Ridge Hunt, 1888-1971; Loudoun Hunt, 1894-1971; Keswick Hunt, 1896-1971; Orange County Hunt, 1903-1971; Casanova Hunt, 1909-1971; Middleburg Hunt, 1906-1971; Maryland--Green Spring Valley Hunt, 1892-1971; Elkridge-Harford Hunt, 1934-1971; Potomac Hunt, 1910-1971; Foxcatcher Hounds, 1912-1971; and Delaware--Vicmead Hunt, 1921-1971.

In order to obtain information concerning foxhunting in the Middle East during 1970, the investigator mailed questionnaires to the M.F.H.'s of all twenty-nine organized and registered hunts currently active in the Middle East. Of the twenty-nine questionnaires mailed, nineteen or sixty-five per cent were filled in and returned providing the data concerning the current status of foxhunting in the Middle East.

Upon the basis of the findings of this questionnaire, it was concluded that men outnumber women in positions of leadership; the largest number of followers fall within the ages 41-60; the most common occupation of foxhunters in the Middle East is business; membership has steadily increased since 1921; the primary effects of urbanization upon foxhunting in the Middle East have been suburbs, barbed wire, inflation, and limited access highways; four is the average number of persons on each staff; the Pony Club is the most frequently used method of promoting interest in foxhunting; and hunt balls are the popular method of financial support.

Chapter V of this study described the growth and development of organized foxhunting in the North East. For purposes of this study, the North East was defined as Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont, the combined area of which has a total number of forty hunts registered in 1971. Of these forty hunts, questionnaires were completed by nineteen M.F.H.'s.

Throughout the history of organized foxhunting, 1840-1971, these states have promoted the growth and development of the sport through the 125 fox hunts which have been in existence at one time or another. It is interesting to note that more fox hunts have been registered in the North East than in any other part of the country. This supremacy with respect to numbers began in the decade from 1890-1899 and has endured until the present day. It can be generalized, therefore, that while the combined areas of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware were the mecca of foxhunting during the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries that the North East--and mainly Pennsylvania--is the undisputed leader of foxhunting in twentieth century America.

The number of fox hunts registered by the North East increased steadily every decade from 1850 through 1939, with the decade from 1930-1939 supposedly the era during which foxhunting experienced its greatest popularity. It can be generalized that neither the Great Depression nor the several wars before World War II greatly affected the popularity of foxhunting in the North East. The decrease from sixty-eight hunts in the decade from 1930-1939 to fifty hunts in the decade from 1940-1949 shows the adverse effect of World War II on hunting. The continued decline in the popularity of hunting from 1950-1959 is usually attributed to the effects of urbanization, overpopulation, inflation, limited access highways, and expanding commercial transportation. Interest in foxhunting seemed to rally in the 1960's with the registration of fifty-eight active clubs and then to decline again in the early 1970's.

The greatest growth in foxhunting, as measured by the number of new hunts registered, occurred in the decades from 1900 through 1940 during which eighty-three new hunts were registered for the first time. These figures would be misleading if one did not note that a total of fifty-three hunts were disbanded during those same decades, making the growth spurt appear somewhat less spectacular though nevertheless substantial. It appears that more hunts were disbanded during the era of World War I than any other time in history although the popularity of the sport was so great during 1910-1919 that twenty-one new hunts were registered in spite of the war. It is somewhat disheartening to the foxhunting enthusiast to note that since 1940 twenty-one hunts have been disbanded and only twelve new hunts have been registered.

One hundred and twenty-five hunts have existed in the history of foxhunting in the North East. Of these hunts, the following hunts which endured fifty or more years were described fully in Chapter V: Pennsylvania--Rose Tree Foxhunting Club, 1858-1971; Radnor Hunt, 1883-1971; Brandywine

Hounds, 1892-1971; Chestnut Ridge Hunt, 1905-1971; Pickering Hunt, 1911-1971; Mister Stewarts' Cheshire Hounds, 1912-1971; Huntingdon Valley Hunt, 1914-1971; Eagle Farms Hunt, 1915-1971; Westmoreland Hunt, 1916-1971; Mr. Jefford's Andrews Bridge Hounds, 1917-1971; Rolling Rock Hunt, 1921-1971; New York--Genesee Valley Hunt, 1876-1971; Meadow Brook Hounds, 1877-1971; Smithtown Hunt, 1900-1971; Milbrook Hunt, 1907-1971; Massachusetts--Myopia Hunt, 1882-1971; Norfolk Hunt, 1895-1971; and New Jersey--Monmouth County Hunt, 1885-1971; Essex Foxhounds, 1912-1971.

In order to obtain information concerning foxhunting in the North East during 1970, the investigator mailed questionnaires to the M.F.H.'s of all forty organized and registered hunts in the North East. Of the forty questionnaires mailed, nineteen or forty-eight per cent, were completed and returned, providing the data concerning the current status of foxhunting in the North East.

Upon the basis of the findings of this questionnaire, it was concluded that women outnumber men in participation; the largest number of followers fall within the ages 41-60; the most common occupation of foxhunters in the North East is business; membership has steadily increased since 1921; the primary effects of urbanization upon foxhunting in the North East have been jets and airplanes, limited access highways, suburbs, inflation, and barbed wire; four is the average number of persons on each staff; the Pony Club is the method most often used to promote interest; and horse shows are the most frequently used means of financial support.

Chapter VI of this study described the growth and development of foxhunting in the South, Midwest, Central States, and the West. For the purpose of this study, the South, which has twenty hunts registered in 1971, includes the states of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Florida, and Texas. Of the twenty hunts registered, questionnaires were returned by thirteen M.F.H.'s.

The Midwest, which has eighteen hunts registered in 1971, includes the states of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Of the eighteen hunts registered, questionnaires were returned by ten M.F.H.'s.

The Central States, which have seven hunts registered in 1971, include Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Utah. Of the seven hunts registered, questionnaires were returned by three M.F.H.'s.

The West, which has only three hunts registered in 1971, includes California, Oregon, and Washington. Of the three hunts, questionnaires were returned by none of the M.F.H.'s.

The South was the last section of the United States to feel the need for organized hunting with no pack registered prior to 1890. Various historians report, however, that Southerners--particularly those in Georgia, Florida, and the Carolinas--have engaged in hunting since colonial days.

From 1891 to present a total of thirty hunts have been founded in the South, twenty of which are still active today. The first three organized hunts were Mr. Hitchcock's Hunt in Aiken, South Carolina, 1891-1920; Swannahon Hunt in Asheville, North Carolina, 1892-1926; and Chatham Hunt Club in Savannah, Georgia, 1896-1916. The first organized hunt to endure until the present day is Moore County Hounds, in Moore County, North Carolina, 1914-1971.

The greatest growth in foxhunting, as measured by the number of new hunts registered in any ten year period, occurred in the decades from 1920-1929 and from 1960 to the present. The first growth spurt is consistent with that shown in the rest of the United States but the increase in hunts since 1960 is unprecedented, making the South the only section of the country where the popularity of foxhunting is increasing rather than decreasing. At present, eighteen hunts are active in the South; at no other time in its history have so many hunts been registered.

While a few hunts have disbanded in every decade since 1910, in only one instance--the World War II years--have more hunts been disbanded than were founded. It may be generalized therefore, with this one exception, that interest in foxhunting has grown steadily in the South since the introduction of the sport.

States leading in the growth and development of foxhunting, as determined by the total number of hunts founded, as well as those still active are: North Carolina--eight founded, five of which are still active; Georgia--eight founded, four of which are still active; Tennessee--six founded, four of which are still active; South Carolina--six founded, three of which are still active; Alabama--two founded, both of which are still active; and Florida, one founded which is still active. Texas had one hunt, but it is no longer in existence. It is known, however, that a hunt does exist in Dallas, Texas, which is attempting to meet the criteria for registration with the MFHA.

In order to obtain information concerning foxhunting in the South during 1970, the investigator mailed questionnaires to the M.F.H.'s of all twenty organized hunts in the South. Of the twenty questionnaires mailed, thirteen or sixty-five per cent were filled in and returned, providing the data concerning the current status of foxhunting in the South.

Upon the basis of the findings of this questionnaire, it was concluded that men outnumber the women in participation and positions of leadership; the largest number of followers fall within the ages 41-60; the most common occupation of foxhunters in the South is that of business; membership has steadily increased since 1941; the primary effects of urbanization upon foxhunting in the South have been barbed wire and limited access highways; four is the average number of persons on each staff; horse shows are the most popular means of promoting interest in foxhunting and are also the most frequently used method of financial support.

The Midwest, like the South and the West, was slow to develop organized foxhunting. One hunt was organized before 1890. This was the Iroquois Hunt, 1880-1971, of Lexington, Kentucky.

From 1880 to the present, a total of thirty-seven hunts have been founded, eighteen of which are active today. The first three organized hunts, in addition to the Iroquois Hunt, were Detroit Hunt Club, in Detroit, Michigan, 1890-1916; Fleet Foxhunting Club, in Muskegon, Michigan, 1893-1916; and Woodbine Hunt Club, in East St. Louis, Illinois, 1897-1926.

The greatest growth in foxhunting, as measured by the number of new hunts registered in any ten year period, occurred in the decade from 1920-1929, when twelve clubs were founded and only five disbanded. This growth spurt is consistent with that shown in the rest of the United States. The other two decades in which growth was great were 1940-1949 and 1960-1971. If it were not for the failure of new hunts to develop in the 1950's, one could generalize that interest in foxhunting has increased steadily for the past thirty years. In spite of the lack of growth in the 1950's, the popularity of foxhunting, as measured by the total number of clubs active in each decade, is greater during these past thirty years than in any previous period.

While a few hunts have disbanded in every decade since 1910, in only two instances have more hunts been disbanded than were founded--the World War I era and the 1950's.

States leading in the growth and development of foxhunting, as determined by the total number of hunts founded, as well as those still active, are as follows: Illinois--twelve founded, five of which are still active; Ohio--nine founded, five of which are still active; Michigan--seven founded, three of which are still active; Kentucky--five founded, three of which are still active; Indiana--two founded, both of which are still active; and Wisconsin--two founded, neither of which are still active.

In order to obtain information concerning foxhunting in the Midwest during 1970, the investigator mailed questionnaires to the M.F.H.'s of all eighteen organized hunts. Of the eighteen questionnaires mailed, ten or fifty-five per cent were completed and returned providing the data concerning the current status of foxhunting in the Midwest.

Upon the basis of the findings of this questionnaire, it was concluded that women outnumber the men in participation; the largest number of followers fall within the ages 41-60; the most common occupation of foxhunters in the Midwest is that of business; membership has steadily increased since 1921 with the exception of a decrease from 1941-1960; the primary effects of urbanization upon foxhunting in the Midwest have been suburbs and limited access highways; four is the average number of persons on each staff; horse shows are the most popular means of promoting interest in foxhunting; and horse shows are also the most frequently used method of financial support.

Only two hunts were founded in the Central States before 1890. One of these, Fort Gibson Hunting Club, in Fort Gibson, Oklahoma, 1835-1916, was the first organized hunt to exist in America. The other early hunt was Sibley Foxhounds in Minnesota, 1886-1916.

From 1835 to the present, a total of twenty-two hunts have been founded in the Central States, fifteen of which are still active today. Other hunts founded before 1900 were Fort Riley Hunt Club, Fort Riley, Kansas, 1896-1917 and Pipestone Hounds, 1896-1916. It is interesting to note that two of the four hunts founded before 1900 were comprised of United States Army personnel stationed at Forts. The influence of the Army upon the growth and development of foxhunting in the Central States was greater than in other parts of the country.

World War I virtually wiped out foxhunting activities, with all hunts but one being disbanded during the decade from 1910-1919. From 1910-1950 some hunts were disbanded every year, but no hunts have been disbanded during the past twenty years.

The greatest growth of foxhunting, as measured by the number of new hunts registered in any ten year period, occurred in the decade from 1920-1929, when nine hunts were founded and only three hunts were disbanded. This growth spurt is consistent with that shown in the rest of the United States. The number of new clubs registered in the other decades is not very impressive since no more than three clubs were founded per decade and most often the number was one or two new clubs.

The era of greatest popularity for foxhunting in the Central States, as measured by the total number of clubs active in each decade, was greatest during the thirty-year period from 1920-1949, when ten, eleven, and nine hunts respectively were in existence. Since no hunts have been disbanded in the past twenty years, and seven hunts remain active, it can be generalized that interest in foxhunting has reached a plateau, neither decreasing nor increasing.

States leading in the growth and development of foxhunting, as determined by the total number of hunts founded, as well as those still active, are as follows: Kansas--six hunts founded, two of which are still in existence; Minnesota--five hunts founded, four of which are still in existence; Colorado--three hunts founded, two of which are still in existence; Oklahoma--three hunts founded, none of which are still registered; Missouri--two hunts founded, one of which is still in existence; Nebraska--two hunts founded, one of which is still in existence; and Utah--one hunt founded which is no longer active.

In order to obtain information concerning foxhunting in the Central States during 1970, the investigator mailed questionnaires to the M.F.H.'s of all seven organized hunts in the Central States. Of the seven questionnaires mailed, three or forty-three per cent were completed and returned providing the data concerning the status of foxhunting in the Central States.

Upon the basis of the findings of this questionnaire, it was concluded that women outnumber men in participation; the largest number of followers fall within the ages 41-60; the most common occupation of foxhunters in the Central States is that of business; membership has steadily increased since 1921; no one effect of urbanization is prevalent; five is the average number of persons on each staff; hunter trials are the most popular means of promoting interest in the sport; and one hunt which uses horse shows and one which uses hunter trials are the most frequently used methods of financial support.

The West, like the South and the Midwest, was slow to develop organized foxhunting. Only one hunt was organized before 1890. This was the Valley Hunt Club of Pasadena, California, 1888-1893.

From 1888 to the present, a total of nine hunts have been founded, three of which are active today, revealing the fact that foxhunting is not nearly as popular in this part of the country as in other parts. Possible reasons for this may be climate and emphasis upon working horses such as the cow-horse and the quarterhorse.

No decade was characterized by significant growth in foxhunting since no more than two hunts were ever founded in a single decade; it is obvious that more hunts were founded before 1930 than after. World War I appears to be the greatest causative factor in the disbanding of hunts, since virtually all of the hunts in existence disbanded during 1916.

From 1916-1925, no hunts existed; then in 1925 and 1929 the Woodbrook Hunt of Tacoma, Washington, and the Columbia Hunt Club of Portland, Oregon, were founded. Not until 1949 and 1952 were the two hunts in California founded.

States leading in the growth and development of foxhunting, as determined by the number of hunts founded, as well as those still active, are as follows: California--six founded, two of which are still active; Washington--one founded which is still active; and Oregon--two founded, neither of which is still active. The current status of foxhunting in the West is unavailable since no questionnaires were returned from Masters in this district.

Chapter VII of this study described the current status of foxhunting in the United States and the major influences which have affected the growth and development of the sport. Among the major influences which have prompted the growth and development of the sport are outstanding individuals and families, the United States Army and the Remount Service, the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, the Masters of Foxhounds Association, the publication of the Foxhounds Kennel Stud Book, the American Foxhound Club, and the Hunt Servants Benefit Foundation. Among the major influences which have contributed to the decline in popularity of the sport in some sections of the country are innovation of barbed wire fences, the invention of the train and the airplane, inflation and the increasing urbanization of the country, i.e., the usurping of countryside for the development of suburbs and highways.

Chapter VII reported the summary of findings resulting from the questionnaires mailed to all of the M.F.H.'s of all organized and/or registered hunts listed in the MFHA Handbook and in The Chronicle of the Horse. Of the 117 questionnaires mailed, sixty-four or fifty-five per cent were returned providing the data concerning the current status of foxhunting in the United States.

Upon the basis of the findings of this questionnaire, it was concluded that women outnumber men; the largest number of followers fall within the ages 21-40; the most common occupation of foxhunters is business; membership has steadily increased with only slight fluctuations; the primary effects of urbanization are suburbs and limited access highways; five is the average number of persons on each staff;

horse shows and the Pony Club are the most frequently used methods of financial support.

Conclusions

The conclusions of this study are related to the questions posed in Chapter I under purposes of the study.

1. During which decade was foxhunting most popular in each section of the country as measured by the number of hunts in existence?

During the decade from 1930-1939, foxhunting enjoyed its greatest popularity in the Middle East, the North East, and the Central States. Foxhunting was most popular in the Midwest from 1940-1949, in the West from 1950-1959, and in the South from 1960-1969.

2. During which decade did foxhunting experience its greatest growth in each section of the country as measured by the number of new hunts registered?

In all sections of the country, with the exception of the Middle East, foxhunting experienced its greatest growth from 1920-1929. In the Middle East, more hunts were organized from 1930-1939 than in any other decade.

3. During which decade was the greatest number of hunts disbanded in each section of the country?

More hunts were disbanded during World War I than any other time in all sections of the country except the Midwest and the South. In the Midwest, an equal number of hunts were disbanded between 1910-1919 and 1920-1929. In the South, more hunts were disbanded from 1940-1949 than in any other decade.

4. Has the popularity of foxhunting--as determined by the number of hunts in existence--increased, decreased, or remained the same since 1940?

The popularity of foxhunting from 1940 to the present has decreased in the Middle East, the North East, and the Central States; remained approximately the same in the Midwest and the West; and has increased in the South.

5. What sections of the country have led in the growth and development of foxhunting?

A total of 318 hunts have been registered with the MFHA. Of this number, 125 hunts were in the North East; 84 hunts were in the Middle East; 46 hunts were in the Midwest; 32 hunts were in the South; 21 hunts were in the Central States; and 10 hunts were in the West.

Prior to 1890, the combined area of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware had more hunts than any other part of the United States. Since 1891, the Northeast--especially Pennsylvania and New York--have registered the greatest number of organized hunts.

6. What are the major influences which have contributed to the growth and development of foxhunting?

The major influences are outstanding individuals and families, mostly of English ancestry; the United States

Army and the Remount Service; the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, 1894-1939; and the Masters of Foxhounds Association, 1907 through the present.

7. What are the major influences which may help to explain the decline of interest in foxhunting in some sections of the country since 1940?

The popularity of foxhunting seems to have declined most in those parts of the country which are overpopulated and/or are becoming more and more urbanized. The expansion of city limits and the subsequent development of suburbs as well as the continued construction of highways have steadily decreased the amount of countryside available for the chase.

8. What is the current status of foxhunting in the United States?

It is estimated that some 200,000 persons engage in some manner of foxhunting in the United States. A total of 117 hunts are registered with the MFHA in 1970-1971, with Pennsylvania and Virginia having the greatest number of organized hunts and Maryland and New York having the second greatest number of organized hunts. Although the number of hunts in existence has declined since 1940, the membership of those hunts remaining active is, for the most part, increasing. In general, more women are members of organized hunts than are men.

Recommendations for Further Studies

In the development of the present study. many questions of interest suggesting further perusal were noted by the investigator. These have evolved into the following recommendations for further studies.

1. The growth and development of fox hunts and clubs in America not registered or organized under the auspices of the MFHA or the NSHA.
2. The growth and development of foxhunting in the Middle East of the United States.
3. The growth and development of foxhunting in the North East of the United States.
4. The growth and development of foxhunting in the South of the United States.
5. The growth and development of foxhunting in the Middle West of the United States.
6. The growth and development of foxhunting in the Central States of the United States.
7. The growth and development of foxhunting in the West of the United States.
8. The growth and development of foxhunting in each of the states in North America.
9. The growth and development of the Masters of Foxhounds Association of America.
10. The growth and development of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association.

11. The history of individuals and families of foxhunting.
12. The influence of the United States Army and the Remount Service on foxhunting.
13. The growth and development of the Pony Club of America.
14. The growth and development of the American hunting horse.

APPENDIX

January 24, 1971

Commanding General
Fort Riley, Kansas

Dear Sir:

I am in the process of writing my thesis and thus completing the requirements for a Master of Arts degree with a major sequence in Physical Education at the Texas Woman's University in Denton, Texas. I am fortunate to have received permission to undertake an historical study entitled: "An Historical Study of Foxhunting in the United States With Emphasis Upon the Development of a Hunt in Dallas, Texas."

I am writing to your fort, Fort Leavenworth in Kansas, Fort Benning in Georgia, and Fort Sill in Oklahoma. These forts have been referred to me by Master of Foxhounds as those with hunts located on base or with direct influence on surrounding hunts.

I am attempting to establish the valuable assistance from the Remount Service and the historical significance of the United States Army and/or Calvary to the sport of fox hunting. Is there any information you could mail to me or refer me to? I apologize for interrupting your schedule with this request, but any information that is available would be valuable to the study and will be documented and given full credit.

I appreciate your time, cooperation, and assistance.

Cordially yours,

Sherri L. Stewart

May 15, 1971

Histories Division
Office of the Chief of Military History, T-C
2nd and R Streets S.W.
Washington, D. C. 20315

Dear Sir:

I am in the process of writing my thesis and thus completing the requirements for a Master of Arts degree. I am fortunate to have received permission to undertake an historical study entitled: "An Historical Study of Foxhunting in the United States." (1742-1970)

I am attempting to establish the valuable assistance from the Remount Service and the historical significance of the U. S. Army and/or Calvary to the sport of foxhunting. Could you provide me with information on the Remount Stations and Army posts that had influence or connections with foxhunting? I need these from the beginning to now.

I regret that I must make this request, but I have just received your address from Fort Leavenworth after several weeks and now my study is to be completed by June 20, 1971; therefore, I need what information you can supply as soon as possible. I apologize again for such a request.

I appreciate your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Sherri L. Stewart

May 15, 1971

Col. G. H. Wilson
2635 37th Ave. West
Seattle, Washington, 98199

Dear Col. Wilson:

I am a graduate student at Texas Woman's University in Denton, Texas. I am in the process of writing my thesis which is entitled: "An Historical Study of Foxhunting in the United States."

I am attempting to establish the valuable assistance from the Remount Service and the historical significance of the United States Army and/or Calvary to the sport of foxhunting. Is there any information you could mail to me or refer to me? I have written to Forts Leavenworth, Benning, Riley, and Sill and have received replies from Fort Leavenworth and Fort Benning. Fort Leavenworth has been quite an aid and also referred me to you.

I am sorry to interrupt your time with such a request but any information you could give me will be of value and will be properly documented.

I appreciate your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Sherri L. Stewart

January 26, 1971

William P. Wadsworth
President of the MFHA
The Homestead
Geneseo, New York 14454

Dear Mr. Wadsworth:

I appreciate so very much your quick reply to my letter and the pamphlet "Organized Foxhunting In America" that you enclosed.

I have written Mr. MacKay-Smith and have ordered the book "Introduction to American Foxhunting." I used this book extensively in my beginning research but I had only borrowed it. Needless to say, I'm pleased to obtain my own copy of the book and at such a minimal cost.

Excitement is hearing that I may receive the endorsement of my study from the Board of Directors. I appreciate so much your opening statement concerning my study and the hope that I may have a copy of the Handbook if it is available.

You have been of invaluable assistance to me and to my study.

Sincerely,

Sherri L. Stewart

February 25, 1971

Library of Congress
Reference Service
10 First Street S. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am in the process of writing my thesis and thus completing the requirements for a Master of Arts degree with a major sequence in Physical Education at the Texas Woman's University in Denton, Texas. I am fortunate to have received permission to undertake an historical study entitled: "An Historical Study of Foxhunting in the United States with Emphasis Upon the Development of a Hunt in Dallas, Texas."

Because my study is historical in nature I am required to have primary sources. Is there anyone within your staff whom I could employ to photostat copies from various documentary sources? I desperately need the services of a competent research librarian.

If these services can be obtained, if I have written to the wrong department, or if the request is impossible to fill, would you please let me know?

I appreciate your time and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Sherri L. Stewart

March 11, 1971

Mrs. Miriam Meacham
3900 Hamilton Street
Hyattsville, Maryland

Dear Mrs. Meacham:

I am in the process of writing my thesis and thus completing the requirements for a Master of Arts degree with a major sequence in Physical Education at the Texas Woman's University in Denton, Texas. I am fortunate to have received permission to undertake an historical study entitled: "An Historical Study of Foxhunting in the United States With Emphasis Upon the Development of a Hunt in Dallas, Texas."

I have corresponded with the Library of Congress in an effort to obtain the services of a research librarian or a private researcher and you are one of the persons to whom I was referred.

I desperately need primary or original sources from which to document my study. Photostats would suffice. I have a list of references including magazines and books which are simply not available in the southwest. I may also need some research of old newspapers.

It would be advantageous if it is possible for you to utilize the National Sporting Library in Middleburg, Virginia. I will need information from the present time through the month of May. Would it be possible for me to employ your services? If so, what are your fees, and are you paid by the hour or by the project?

Please let me know of your availability at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Sherri L. Stewart
2026 Northwood Terr.
Denton, Texas 76201

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

1. What type of special preparation and practice did you utilize to become a fox hunter?

2. What type of special preparation and practice did you utilize to become a Master of Foxhounds?

3. What type of special preparation is necessary in the formation and development of a Hunt?

4. To whom or to what do you feel that you are indebted for the development of your interest in fox hunting?

5. What significant changes have occurred within the "discipline" of fox hunting since you have been involved?

6. Have there been any outstanding members in your Hunt since its formation? If so, what contributions have they made?

7. What is your philosophy of fox hunting?

8. What contributions have you made to fox hunting literature?

9. What are the dates of publication or presentation of these contributions?

10. Describe any unusual (exciting - pertinent) experience that has occurred during your career as a Master of Foxhounds.

11. Are there specific purposes for making a "kill" in fox hunting?

12. What is the role of the M.F.H.A. in the formation of a recognized Hunt?

13. What are the prerequisites required of a registered Hunt to be recognized by the M.F.H.A.?

14. Since your Hunt was formed, has membership grown, decreased or remained constant?

15. In your opinion, what organization(s) provide(s) the most support and interest for the growth and development of fox hunting?

January 19, 1971

Mr. William P. Wadsworth, M. F. H.
President of the Master of Foxhounds Association
of America
The Homestead
Genesco, New York 14454

Dear Sir:

I am in the process of writing my thesis and thus completing the requirements for a Master of Arts degree with a major sequence in Physical Education at the Texas Woman's University in Denton, Texas. I am fortunate to have received permission to undertake an historical study entitled: "An Historical Study of Fox Hunting in the United States with Emphasis Upon the Development of a Hunt in Dallas, Texas."

I have formulated a tentative outline for my proposed study. My sources of data will be selected Master of Foxhounds, selected individuals, and documentary sources. Before I continue my investigation I would like to receive your approval of my study. I feel that your endorsement as President of the Master of Foxhounds Association would greatly enhance the validity of the study.

I also have great need for a copy of the Master of Foxhounds Handbook. Is it possible for me to purchase one?

The study would be very useful for information pertaining to organized foxhunting and for the promotion of interest in the sport. I am,

Cordially yours,

Miss Sherri L. Stewart

January 24, 1971

Mr. Alexander Mackay-Smith
Lucky Hit Farm
White Post, Virginia

Dear Mr. Mackay-Smith:

I am in the process of writing my thesis and thus completing the requirements for a Master of Arts degree with a major sequence in Physical Education at the Texas Woman's University in Denton, Texas. I am fortunate to have received permission to undertake an historical study entitled: "An Historical Study of Foxhunting in the United States With Emphasis Upon the Development of a Hunt in Dallas, Texas."

Mr. Wadsworth has informed me that I may purchase "Introduction to American Foxhunting" from "The Chronicle" for the cost of one dollar which I am enclosing. If there are any additional charges please let me know. Colonel Horner told me that I might obtain the book "American Foxhunting, An Anthology" from you. I need to know the cost of the book before I can order it and also if it is still available. Your book "The American Foxhound" has been my "Bible" since the beginning of my study. I have really enjoyed reading it.

I have written to the Commanding Generals at Fort Leavenworth in Kansas, Fort Riley in Kansas, Fort Sill in Oklahoma, and Fort Benning in Georgia in an attempt to ascertain facts concerning the valuable assistance of the Remount Service and the historical significance of the United States Army to the sport of foxhunting. I am also preparing a letter to each M.F.H. of organized hunts in the United States. I shall ask them for a report on the effect of urbanization to their hunt, the increase and decrease in membership, their membership according to sex, and other questions of the like.

I wonder if there are any specific individuals or sources you could refer to me? You are one of the few real authorities on the subject of foxhunting and I especially noted the unlimited research you did for "The American Foxhound." I am having a difficult time with documentary sources in this area and will eventually need research done in Virginia.

I need the roster of organized hunts since they were recorded. Is that date 1905 or does it go back even further and where could I obtain this information? In the case that I cannot obtain the information here in Texas, do you know of anyone in your area whom I could employ to gather the information for me? Are there any other magazines that would be of value to the study?

I do apologize for the length of this letter, my many requests and questions. If you can help me with even one of them it will be most helpful.

I appreciate your letter to Morven Park Institute in my behalf, and your time, consideration, and assistance.

Sincerely,

Sherri Lane Stewart

January 8, 1970

Mrs. Wesby D. Parker
7630 Mason Dells
Dallas, Texas 75230

Dear Mrs. Parker:

I am in the process of writing my thesis and thus completing the requirements for a Master of Arts degree with a major sequence in Physical Education at the Texas Woman's University in Denton, Texas. I am fortunate to have received permission to undertake an historical study entitled: "An Historical Study of Foxhunting in the United States With Emphasis Upon the Development of a Hunt in Dallas, Texas."

Mr. Wayne Smith, M.F.H. of the Southern Illinois Open Hunt gave me your name and address as the person to contact in relation to the newly formed Hunt. I have had personal interviews with Harry M. Rhett, Jr., M.F.H. of the Mooreland Hunt, Huntsville; and with Colonel John L. Hornor, M.F.H. of the Mells, in Pulaski, Tennessee, as a means of procuring historical information and detailed hunting procedures.

If possible and at your convenience, I would like to schedule an interview with you. The purpose of this interview would be to show you a tentative outline of my proposed study, and to see if you approve of my study in relation to your Hunt.

The study would be very useful for information pertaining to organized foxhunting and for the promotion of interest in the sport.

I will contact you by telephone at a later date concerning an interview. I am,

Cordially yours,

Sherri L. Stewart

May 22, 1971

Colonel John L. Hornor Jr., M.F.H.
The Mells
Route 1
Pulaski, Tennessee

Dear Col. Hornor:

I am now writing the body of my thesis and need your assistance again. In one of the chapters I would like to describe the different types of Masters of Hounds that exist in today's hunting.

You briefly discussed the "old Masters" as compared with the "modern master" during our interview on April 11, 1971. Could you give me more details concerning each of these and possible documentary sources?

Please give my regards to Mrs. Hornor and Lou Bayly.

Very truly,

Sherri Stewart

April 30, 1971

Dear Sir:

May I take this means of introducing myself as a graduate student of the Texas Woman's University in Denton, Texas. For my thesis, I am attempting to present a comprehensive history of foxhunting from its beginning in colonial days through contemporary times. As background material, I have compiled the roster of foxhunting since it was first published through 1970, and have studied the early history of the sport as recorded in the Library of Congress, the National Sporting Library, and other notable collections.

It appears that I can undertake a study of the recent history of fox hunting only with your assistance and your cooperation. I am mailing this letter to each MFH in the United States and Canada. Several questions and a self-addressed, stamped envelope have been enclosed. Please, please answer as many of the questions as possible. I realize how little time you must have for this project and I appreciate greatly the time you are giving me.

It is only through each of you that the actual history may be collected and recorded. I only wish that I could speak with each of you personally instead of communicating by mail.

The value of my study will be greatly enhanced according to your response, and even the answer to only one question will be of aid. If a history of your pack has been kept please feel free to include it in the return information. Please return data by June 1.

Very truly,
/s/ Sherri L. Stewart

DATA SHEET

The following questions have been formulated in an effort to ascertain absolute, correct information concerning foxhunting in the United States. The information requested is not available through any other means. The investigator has corresponded with Mr. William P. Wadsworth, President of the MFHA, Mr. Alexander Mackay-Smith, editor of The Chronicle of the Horse, both of whom have been invaluable sources of information. A private researcher from Washington, D. C., has also been employed by the investigator in order to gain information from the National Sporting Library, the Library of Congress, and other valuable resources.

Personal interviews have been conducted with many individuals including Colonel John L. Hornor Jr., M.F.H. of the Mells Fox Hounds of Pulaski, Tennessee; Mr. Harry M. Rhett Jr., M.F.H. of the Mooreland Hunt in Huntsville, Alabama; and Mrs. Wesby R. Parker, key supporter of the newly formed Hickory Creek Hunt in Dallas, Texas.

The information obtained from the attached data sheet will hopefully comprise a focal point of the recent history of foxhunting for the study. All information will be absolutely confidential and presented only statistically and not as individual hunts. The information which you send me will be used in an effort to promote the sport.

NAME OF HUNT____________________

DATA

Please answer as many questions as possible. Return the data pages even if you are unable to answer all questions.

During the year 1970:

1. How many persons fall within each of the following age groups who are members of your hunt?

    a. under 21 ________ c. 41-60 ________

    b. 21-40 ________ d. over 60 ________

2. How many of your members are men? ________

3. How many of your members are women? ________

4. Approximately how many of your members fall within the following categories?

    a. Business ________ c. Law ________

    b. Teaching ________ d. Engineering ________

    e. Farmer/Rancher ________ f. Retired ________

    g. Medicine and Health Allied Fields ________

    h. Industrial Work ________

    i. Other (Please list) ______________________________

5. How many persons compose your staff? ________

    a. How many men? ________

    b. How many women? ________

6. What have been the effects of urbanization on your pack? If any of the following apply to your pack please check ( ) the blank. If at all possible fill the blank with the year the effect began to exert its influence.

	YES	DATE
a. Barbed Wire	________	________
b. Railroads	________	________
c. Suburbs	________	________
d. Jets, Airplanes	________	________
e. Limited access highways	________	________
f. Inflation	________	________
g. Conflicting Social and/or Professional Activities	________	________

h. Other (Please list) ________________________________

7. What local events or clubs exist that help promote interest in fox hunting in your area? Please check

a. Pony Club ________

b. Equestrian Clubs/Teams ________

c. Horse Shows ________

d. Hunter Trials ________

e. Point to Points ________

f. Race Meetings ________

8. What is the type of organization of your pack? Please check. If your pack was organized as one type and has changed to another type please indicate the year of each.

a. Private ________

b. Subscription ________

c. Club, incorporated ________

9. Does your pack use any of the following methods of financial support? Please check those applicable to your pack.

a. Hunt Balls ________

b. Horse Shows ________

c. Race Meetings ________

d. Point to Points ________

e. Hunter Trials ________

f. Pace Events ________

g. Other (Please list) ________________________________

10. If possible, could you supply the following information as it applies to the history of your membership?

	INCREASE	DECREASE	SAME
1840-1860	________	________	________
1861-1880	________	________	________
1881-1900	________	________	________
1901-1920	________	________	________
1921-1940	________	________	________
1941-1950	________	________	________
1951-1960	________	________	________
1961-1970	________	________	________

11. What effect did World War I have on your hunt? (as applicable to years of hunting)

12. What effect did World War II have on your hunt?

13. What effect did the Depression have on your hunt?

14. What effect have taxes had on your hunt?

15. What year did hunting actually commence with your hunt? (How long did your hounds hunt before your hunt was established?)

Please include any other pertinent information about the history of your pack that you would like to see included in a comprehensive history of foxhunting in the United States.

June 8, 1971

Dear Sir:

May I take this means of reminding you your assistance is needed in the completion of an historical study of foxhunting in the United States through 1970. At this time I have received 54 replies from 117 of the organized hunts in the United States.

I am confident that you love the sport as I do and want to do everything possible to promote the sport. My study is scheduled for completion the first week of July, hence my urgent need for returns so that data may be compiled.

The validity of inferences that can be made as to the growth, development, and present status of the sport depends upon the replies I receive. If you have lost your data sheet or would like further information please telephone me collect at 817-387-7228 after 6 p.m.

I appreciate your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Sherri L. Stewart
2026 Northwood Terr.
Denton, Texas 76201

List of Organized Hunts to Which Questionnaires Were Sent

Aiken Hounds
Aiken Preparatory School
Aiken, South Carolina

* Arapahoe Hunt
Route 1, Box 62
Littleton, Colorado 80120

* Battle Creek Hunt
Route 1, 43rd Street
Augusta, Michigan 49012

Beaufort Hunt
c/o Dr. Rife Gingrich, M.F.H.
R.D. 1
Middletown, Pennsylvania 17057

* Bedford County Hunt
P. O. Box 123
Bedford, Virginia 24523

* Belle Meade Hunt
P. O. Box 71
Thomson, Georgia

Belle-Riviere Hunt
St. Augustin
71 Cote St.
St. Louis des Bouchard, Quebec

* Blue Ridge Hunt
Boyce
Clarke County, Virginia 22620

* Bradbury Fox Hounds
Route 3
Pine St.
Rehoboth, Massachusetts 02769

* Branchwater Hunt
3760 E. Fairway Drive
Birmingham, Alabama 35223

* Brandywine Hounds
R. D. 5
West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380

Bridlespur Hunt
Defiance
St. Charles County, Missouri

* Bull Run Hunt
P. O. Box 390
Manassas, Virginia 22110

Camargo Hunt
7875 Buckingham Road
Indian Hill, Ohio 45243

* Camden Hunt
1822 Fair Street
Camden, South Caroline 29020

Casanova Hunt
Casanova, Virginia 22017

Chagrin Valley Hunt
Gates Nills, Ohio

Chestnut Ridge Hunt
New Geneva, Pennsylvania

Deep Run Hunt
Manakin, Virginia

Dutch Fork Hunt
R. D. 2
West Alexander, Pennsylvania

* Eagle Farms Hunt
127 North High Street
West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380

* Eglinton and Caledon Hunt
c/o Secretary, Mrs. V. M. Innes
41 Bathford Crescent
Willowdale, Ontario, Canada

* Elkridge-Harford Hunt
Monkton, Maryland 21111

* Essex Fox Hounds
Peapack, New Jersey

* The Fairfax Hunt
Sunset Hills, Virginia 22070

* Fairfield County Hounds
P. O. Box 32
Fairfield, Connecticut 06430

* Farmington Hunt
R. F. D. 5
Charlottesville, Virginia 22901

* Fort Leavenworth Hunt
P. O. Box 132
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas 66027

Foxcatcher Hounds
Fair Hill
Cecil County, Maryland

Fox River Valley Hunt
Bateman Road
Barrington, Illinois 60010

Frontenac Hunt
Box 307, R. R. 1
Kinston, Ontario, Canada

* Genesee Valley Hunt
"The Homestead"
Genesco, New York 14454

* Glenmore Hunt
Staunton, Virginia 24401

Golden's Bridge Hounds
North Salem, New York 10560

Goshen Hunt
P. O. Box 222
Olney, Maryland 20832

Green Mountain Hounds
Stowe, Vermont

Green Spring Valley Hounds
Glyndon, Maryland

* Greenville County Hounds
Route 2
Box 547
Landrum, South Carolina 29356

* Mr. Haight, Jr.'s
Litchfield County Hounds
Chestnut Hill
Litchfield, Connecticut 06759

* Hamilton Hunt
P. O. Box 331
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

Harts Run Hunt
R. D. 3
Cedar Run Road
Allison Park, Pennsylvania 15101

Hillsboro Hounds
Brentwood
P. O. Box 50088
4304 Harding Road
Nashville, Tennessee 37205

Hilltown Harriers
Spring House, Pennsylvania 19477

Howard County Hunt
Glenelg, Maryland

* Mr. Hubbard's Kent County Hounds
Chesterown, Maryland 21620

Huntingdon Valley Hunt
Doylestown, Pennsylvania

Iroquois Hunt
Lexington, Kentucky

Mr. Jefford's Andrews Bridge Hounds
Andrews Bridge
Christiana, Pennsylvania

Keswick Hunt
Keswick
Albemarle County, Virginia 22947

Kingwood Fox Hounds
Clover Hill, New Jersey

* Lake of Two Mountains Hunt
Vaudreuil County
Como, Quebec, Canada

* Lauray Hunt
Bath, Ohio 44210

Licking River Hounds
Far Cry Farm
Carlisle, Kentucky 40311

Limekiln Hunt
R. D. 4
Reading, Pennsylvania

Limestone Creek Hunt
Troop "K" Road
Manilus, New York

London Hunt
P. O. Box 455
London, Ontario, Canada

Long Lake Hounds
850 Northstar Center
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402

Longreen Fox Hounds
Germantown, Tennessee 38038

* Long Run Hounds
3804 Lexington Road
Louisville, Kentucky 40207

Los Altos Hunt
3325 Woodside Road
Woodside, California

Loudoun Hunt
P. O. Box 224
Leesburg, Virginia 22075

* Marlborough Hunt
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20870

* Meadow Brook Hounds
Pound Hollow Road
Glen Head
Long Island, New York 11545

Mecklenburg Hounds
Matthews, North Carolina 38105

* Mells Fox Hounds
The Mells
Route 1
Pulaski, Tennessee 38478

Metamora Hunt
5614 Barber Road
Metamora
Lapeer County, Michigan 48455

* Miami Valley Hunt
Locust Wood Farm
Springvalley
Bellbrook, Ohio

* Middleburg Hunt
Loudoun County
Middleburg, Virginia 22117

Middlebury Hunt
Middlebury, Connecticut 06762

* Midland Fox Hounds
P. O. Box 1360
Columbus, Georgia

Millbrook Hunt
Dutchess County
Millbrook, New York

* Mill Creek Hunt
P. O. Box 510
Lake Forest, Illinois

Mission Valley Hunt
Bunting Farm
Stanley, Kansas

* Monmouth County Hunt
Dream Ridge and Allentown, New Jersey

Montpelier Hunt
Montpelier Station, Virginia

Montreal Hunt
St. Andrews East, P. Q., Canada

Moore County Hounds
Moore County
Southern Pines, North Carolina 28387

* Mooreland Hunt
Post Office Drawer 526
Huntsville, Alabama 35804

Myopia Hunt
South Hamilton, Massachusetts 01982

* Nashoba Valley Hunt
Oak Hill Street
Pepperell, Massachusetts 01463

New Britton Hunt
Coventry Farm
Noblesville, Indiana

* New Market Hounds
P. O. Box 27
New Market, Maryland

* Norfolk Hunt
c/o Mrs. Nathaniel T. Clark, President
Farm Street
Dover, Massachusetts 02030

* North Hills Hunt
4350 McKinley Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68112

* Oak Brook Hounds
P. O. Box 126
Oak Brook, Illinois 60521

Oak Grove Hunt
P. O. Box 39
Germantown, Tennessee 38038

* Old Chatham Hunt
Old Chatham, New York 12136

Old Dominion Hounds
Orlean, Virginia 22128

Orange County Hunt
The Plains
Fauquier County, Virginia

Ottawa Valley Hunt
Dunrobin
Ontario, Canada

Pickering Hunt
R. D. 2
Phoenixville, Pennsylvania 19450

* Piedmont Fox Hounds
Fauquier County
Upperville, Virginia

Potomac Hunt
12200 Glen Road
Potomac, Maryland

* Radnor Hunt
Chester County
White Horse, Pennsylvania

Rapidan Hunt
Retreat Farm
Rapidan, Virginia

* Rappahannock Hunt
Sperryville, Virginia

Roaring Fork Hounds
Box 1293
Aspen, Colorado 81611

Rockbridge Hunt
Box 1156
Lexington, Virginia

Rocky Fork-Headley Hunt
Clark State Road
Gahanna, Ohio 43020

Rolling Rook Hunt
Ligonier, Pennsylvania

Rombout Hunt
Salt Point, New York

Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club
R. D. 1
Red Lion, Pennsylvania 17356

* Sedgefield Hunt
c/o W. L. Carter, Jr.
Box 21887
Greensboro, North Carolina 27420

* Sewickley Hunt
Sewickley, Pennsylvania 15143

Shakerag Hounds
3110 Maple Drive, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30305

Smithtown Hunt
59 Mount Grey Road
Setauket, Long Island, N. Y. 11733

* Southern Illinois Open Hunt
P. O. Box "E"
Herrin, Illinois 62948

Spring Valley Hounds
Mendham, New Jersey

* Mr. Stewart's Cheshire Foxhounds
Chester County
Unionville, Pennsylvania 19375

* Toronto and North York Hunt
Beverley Farm
Aurora, Ontario
Canada

* Traders Point Hunt
R. D. 2
Zionsville, Indiana

* Triangle Hunt
P. O. Box 686
Durham, North Carolina 27702

* Tri-County Hounds
P. O. Box 453
Griffin, Georgia 30223

Tryon Hounds
Box 1360
Tryon, North Carolina

* Two Rivers Hunt Club
P. O. Box E
Tampa, Florida 33605

* Vicmead Hunt
P. O. Box 3501
Wilmington, Delaware 19807

* Warrenton Hunt
c/o Mrs. J. H. Tyler Wilson
P. O. Box 630
Warrenton, Virginia 22186

Waterloo Hunt
Katz Road
Route 3
Grass Lake, Michigan

Wayne-DuPage Hunt
Wayne, Illinois 60184

Wellington-Waterloo Hunt
R. R. 1
Hespeler, Ontario
Canada

West Hills Hunt
11050 Winnetka Boulevarde
Chatsworth, California

Westmoreland Hunt
Greensburg, Pennsylvania

Whitelands-Perkiomen Valley Hunt
Malvern, Pennsylvania

Windy Hollow Farm
Florida, New York

Wissahickon Hounds
Gwynedd, Pennsylvania

Woodbrook Hunt
Tacoma, Washington

* Woodside Hounds
Aiken, South Carolina

Charter Members of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club

Philadelphia

1. Benjamin Chew
2. Charles Willing
3. Thomas Willing
4. James Wharton
5. Thomas Mifflin
6. Israel Morris, Jr.
7. Robert Morris
8. John Cadwalader
9. Richard Bache
10. Colonel Thomas Heston
11. Joseph Penrose
12. Joseph Bullock
13. Stephen Moylan
14. Samuel Caldwell
15. Samuel Howell
16. Jonathan Penrose
17. Isaac Cox
18. John Dunlap
19. Thomas Leiper
20. James Caldwell

New Jersey

21. General Wilkerson
22. General Franklin Davenport
23. Captain James B. Cooper
24. Captain Samuel Whitall
25. Colonel Joshua Howell
26. Colonel Thomas Robinson
27. Jonathan Potts
28. Colonel Benjamin Flower

FORMER OFFICERS--1907-1968

Presidents

W. Austin Wadsworth	Feb. 1907-Feb. 1908
Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.	Feb. 1908-Feb. 1911
Thomas Hitchcock	Feb. 1911-Feb. 1912
Harry Worcester Smith	Feb. 1912-Feb. 1915
A. Henry Higginson	Feb. 1915-Jan. 1931
Henry G. Vaughan	Jan. 1931-Nov. 1938
W. Plunket Stewart	Nov. 1938-Dec. 1948
J. Watson Webb	Dec. 1948-Jan. 1954
Gilbert Mather	Jan. 1954-Oct. 1959
Fletcher Harper	Nov. 1959-Jan. 1960
William Almy, Jr.	Jan. 1960-

First Vice Presidents

General Roger D. Williams	Feb. 1908-Feb. 1911
A. E. Ogilvie	Feb. 1911-Feb. 1914
Windsor T. White	Feb. 1914-Feb. 1916
Dr. R. E. Webster	Feb. 1916-Feb. 1919
George R. Hooper	Feb. 1919-Feb. 1921
Harry I. Nicholas	Feb. 1921-Jan. 1936
James W. Appleton	Jan. 1936-Aug. 1942
J. Watson Webb	Aug. 1942-Jan. 1949
C. Wadsworth Howard	Jan. 1949-Jan. 1952

Stuart S. Janney, Jr.	Jan. 1952-Jan. 1953
Gilbert Mather	Jan. 1953-Jan. 1954
Fletcher Harper	Jan. 1954-Nov. 1959
Newell J. Ward, Jr.	Jan. 1960-

Second Vice Presidents

A. E. Ogilvie	Feb. 1909-Feb. 1911
Windsor T. White	Feb. 1911-Feb. 1914
Dr. R. E. Webster	Feb. 1914-Feb. 1916
J. Watson Webb	Feb. 1916-Feb. 1920
Harry I. Nicholas	Feb. 1920-Feb. 1921
Harold Hampson	Feb. 1921-Jan. 1929
A. E. Ogilvie	Jan. 1929-Jan. 1949
Fletcher Harper	Jan. 1949-Jan. 1954
Newell J. Ward, Jr.	Jan. 1954-Jan. 1960
William P. Wadsworth	Jan. 1960-

Secretaries and Treasurers

Henry G. Vaughan	Feb. 1907-Jan. 1931
W. Plunket Stewart	Jan. 1931-Nov. 1938
J. Watson Webb	Nov. 1938-Jan. 1943
C. Wadsworth Howard	Jan. 1943-Jan. 1949
William Almy, Jr.	Jan. 1949-Jan. 1960
J. Fife Symington, Jr.	Jan. 1960-

GLOSSARY OF HUNTING TERMS

Away: A fox has gone away when he has left covert. Hounds are away when they have left covert on the line of the fox.

Babbler: A noisy hound, giving tongue without cause. A babbler should be removed from the pack. By giving voice, he leads the other hounds into believing that he is on the line of scent. The British define a "babbler" as a hound which throws its tongue too much when it is uncertain of the scent or when a long way behind the leading hounds.

Bag Fox or Bagman: (British) Any fox which is turned out especially for hounds to hunt. This was a common practice in the old days but is not now recognized.

Blank: To draw blank is to fail to find a fox.

Bolt: (British) To bolt a fox is to force it out of a drain or earth.

Brace: Two foxes.

Break: (British) A fox "breaks" when it leaves covert.

Breakup: Hounds break up their fox when they tear up its carcass.

Breast High: A term used to denote the fact that the scent is good and that hounds are running with their heads high.

Brush: A fox's tail is always called a brush.

Burning Scent: A term used to denote a good scent.

Burst: (British) The first part of a run; if quick, it is called a sharp burst.

Button: To receive or be awarded the button is to be given the right to wear the hunt buttons and colors.

Bye: A bye day is a hunting day not scheduled on the fixture card--an extra dividend.

Cap: To "pass the hat" among the field. Visitors may be capped or asked to pay a capping fee. A hunt may have a cap for some particular purpose, such as panelling, charity, etc.

Carries a Scent: (British) Good scenting land is said to carry a scent.

Cast: A term to describe the planned spreading of the pack when searching for a lost line (trail) of the fox or of the drag. Hounds may cast themselves or the Huntsman may cast them.

Catch Hold: (British) A Huntsman catches hold of hounds when he "lifts" the pack. The term is also used for a horse that pulls.

Charley: (British) A slang term for a fox; origin, Charles James Fox, an 18th-century statesman.

Check: A term used in a drag hunt to denote the planned halt by the pack and the field to animals and riders. In a fox hunt, i. e., "when hunting live," it is the halt by the field when the pack is at fault, i. e., "loses the line" and casts.

Chop: (British) Hounds are said to chop a fox when they kill one asleep or surprise one before it has time to escape.

Cold Hunting: A term used to denote the fact that hounds can hardly "feel scent."

Colors: (1) The distinctive colors which distinguish the uniform of one hunt from another. Usually, a distinctive color of collar on a scarlet coat (some hunts have coats other than scarlet), hence the term "wearing the hunt collar" (British). (2) To be awarded or given the colors is to be given the right to wear them and the hunt buttons.

Couple: Two hounds. Also, two leather collars joined by links used for fastening two hounds together.

Course: (British) To course a fox is to run it "in view."

Covert: (Pronounced cover.) A small clump of woods, brush, conrfield, etc., where a fox might be found.

Cropper: The fall of a rider from his horse--the rider is said to have "come a cropper."

Cry: The sound given by hounds when hunting. When the whole pack is running hard and throwing their tongues, they are said to be in "full cry."

Cub: A young fox. They become mature foxes on 1 November.

Cub Hunting: Early hunting before the formal season.

Double Back: A fox which returns to covert after having left it is said to double back.

Double the Horn: To double the horn is to blow a series of sharp notes which signifies a fox is afoot. The "gone away" note is a form of doubling the horn.

Downwind: With the wind.

Drag: (1) A heavily scented sack or cloth which is dragged over a certain line of country. (2) A type of hunt wherein the pack follows the trail left by artificial means.

Draw: (1) Huntsman draws a covert when he urges hounds to look for a fox in it. (2) To select and separate a hound or a group of hounds in kennels for a particular purpose.

Drive: The urge to get forward well with the line, e. g., "That hound has drive."

Dwelling: Hounds lingering too long on the line--lacking drive.

Earth: Any place where a fox goes to ground for protection, but usually a place where foxes live regularly--a den.

Earth Stopper: (British) One who goes out during the night before a day's hunting to block the entrances to the earths while the fox is abroad. He is paid by the hunt.

Enter: A hound is entered when he is first regularly used for hunting. "This year's entry" are the hounds entered or to be entered this season.

Feather: A hound feathers when he indicates, by actions rather than voice, that he is on a line or near it. The stern is waved and activity is concentrated and intensified.

Field: The riders considered collectively, excluding the Master, Whippers-In, and Huntsman, who follow the pack in a hunt.

Field Master: The person designated by the Master of Foxhounds to control the field.

Find: A warm trail or scent picked up by the pack.

Fixture: The time and place of the meeting or assembly of the hunt. A fixture card list is sent out to members setting forth the meets for a given period.

Foil: (British) Any smell which obliterates the fox's scent, e.g., when horses, sheep, deer, etc., pass over the line of the fox, the ground is foiled. A fox is said to run its foil when it doubles back on its tracks. For American definition, see "stained."

Full Cry: A term used to describe the fact that the whole pack is giving tongue.

Giving Tongue: Baying of hounds while they are following a scent. The British define it as "cry of hounds" which are said to throw the tongue when they speak to a line.

Gone Away: A term used to denote the pack is on a line and to warn the field to follow.

Gone to Ground or Gone to Earth: A term used when a fox goes to earth in a burrow or drain, e.g., "The fox went to ground in the main earth east of the swamp."

Head: To head a fox is to cause it to turn from its planned direction of travel. This usually causes a check and it is not recommended.

Heel: A term used when hounds run the trail backward. Sometimes called "running heel," "back-trailing," or "counter."

Hoick; A cry used by the Master, Whippers-In, and Huntsman to encourage the pack. This term is often followed by the hound's name.

Hold Hard: This means "Stop please" and is a warning given by the Master, Whippers-In, or Huntsman to riders who press hounds too closely.

Hold Up: (1) One can hold up a litter or a covert by surrounding it to prevent foxes from leaving. (2) To warn a rider to stop or to decrease the pace.

Holloa: (Pronounced holler.) The cry when a member of the field has viewed the fox.

Honor: A hound honors when he gives tongue on a line which another hound has been hunting.

Hound Jog: (British) The normal pace, about 6 miles per hour, that hounds travel on a road.

Hounds, Gentlemen, Please: Phrase used by the Master, Huntsman, or Whippers-In to urge the public to make way for the hounds without delay.

Hunter: A horse that embraces courage, stamina, jumping ability, balance, and a good disposition.

Kill: The climax of a hunt, the incentive for the pack to hunt. In a drag hunt the kill may take the form of raw meat which is carried out to the last check and thrown to the hounds. In a fox hunt, it is that stage of the chase when the fox is caught.

Lark: To jump fences unnecessarily when hounds are not running or on non-hunting days. It annoys landowners and is not recommended unless the Master indicates approval.

Lash: The short piece of cord (occasionally leather) attached to the end of the whip thong away from the crop, sometimes improperly applied to both thong and lash as a unit.

Lift: A Huntsman lifts hounds when he takes the pack to a place where he thinks the line of the fox or drag is located. It usually implies that hounds were hunting when lifted. (Risky, but sometimes advisable. Do not crab the Huntsman unless he does it often.)

Line: The trail of the fox (or drag).

Mark (To Ground): A hound marks when he indicates that a fox has gone to ground. He stops at the earth, tries to dig his way in, and gives tongue in a way quite different from his hunting voice. Some hounds are better at marking than others.

Mask: A fox's face. (British: a fox's head.)

Master: The Master of Foxhounds (MFH) who is in command of the hunt in field and kennels.

Meet: A meeting of the members and guests of a hunt for the purpose of riding to hounds.

Mob: (British) To mob a fox is to surround it or to hunt it without giving it a fair chance.

Music: The cry of hounds.

Mute: A term used when hounds run at speed but give very little or no tongue; describes a hound which does not throw its tongue when on the line of a fox.

Muzzle: A hound's nose and mouth.

Nose: The ability of a hound to detect and interpret the scent.

Open: A hound is said to open when he first gives tongue on a line. The British also use term to describe an open earth--one which has not been stopped.

Own the Line: (British) Used of a hound which is on the fox's line.

Pack: All of the hounds, considered collectively, in any one kennel; also a collection of hounds for a particular hunt.

Pack In: A term used by the Master, the Whippers-In, and the Huntsman to get the pack to assemble at a check or to get them back on the line during the run.

Pad: (1) A fox's foot. The British say that to track a fox is to "pad" it. (2) The center cushion of a hound's foot.

Panel: (1) The portion of any fence between two posts that can be jumped. (2) A portion that can be jumped that has been built into a wire fence.

Point: (1) The straight line distance made good in a run, e.g., "That was a 6-mile point but 12 miles 'as hounds ran'." The latter phrase denotes the actual distance covered on the ground. (2) The location to which a Whipper-In is sent to watch for a fox to go away.

Ratcatcher: Informal hunting attire, especially a tweed jacket with tan breeches.

Rate: A warning cry given to correct hounds. The words are less important than the intonation, e.g., "Back to him!" or "Ware riot!" (British: to reprove or scold a hound is to rate it.)

Ride: A lane cut through woods. (British: a path through a covert.)

Ringing Fox: (British) One which runs in circles, close to its home covert.

Riot: A term used when hounds run out of hand. Anything that hounds might hunt, e.g., deer, that they should not. (British: any animal, other than fox, hunted by hounds.) When hounds so hunt, they are said to riot. The rate is "Ware riot!" If at all possible, the Whippers-In must turn the pack from the line of the animal.

Run: A period when hounds are actually hunting on the line of a fox or drag. Usually implies a gallop for the field as opposed to a hunt in covert after a twisting (or ringing) fox.

Scarlet: The color of a hunting coat.

Scent: A warm trail. Scent lies well on warm, moist days. It is said to be breast high when hounds race and do not stoop their heads, and the British call it "holding" when it is good enough but not very strong. When hounds lose the scent, they "throw up" their heads. Scent is ticklish or "catchy" when it varies from good to bad. It is "recovered" when lost and found again. Hounds run almost mute when there is a "burning scent."

Score: When the whole pack speaks to a strong scent. See "full cry."

Sinking: A term used when a fox shows signs of being tired or overtaken.

Skirter: A hound that runs wide of the pack, cuts off corners while other hounds are following the true line of the fox.

Speaks: A term used when a hound gives tongue on a scent.

Stained: Ground which has been recently passed over by sheep or domestic animals.

Stale Line: (British) The line of the fox which has been a long time gone.

Stern: The tail of a hound. British pronounce it "starn."

Tally Ho: A cry used by the Master, Whippers-In, and Huntsman to inform each other that the fox has been viewed.

Up Wind: Against the wind.

View: A term used to denote that the field or pack, or both, have sighted the fox.

Vixen: A female fox.

Ware: (Pronounced "war.") A cry of caution used by anyone to warn others to beware of something, e.g., "Ware hound!" "Ware hole!" "Ware wire!"

Whelps: Hound puppies.

Whip: See "hunting whips."

Whippers-In: Personnel trained to assist in control of pack and to coordinate the access and movement through the general area of the hunt; frequently, but improperly, referred to as "whips."

THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
1. ABINGDON HILLS HUNT o Clarks Summit, Maryland Established 1922 Recognized 1951	No report 1954
2. AGAWAM HUNT CLUB Province, Rhode Island Established 1894	No report 1915
*3. AIKEN HOUNDS o Aiken, South Carolina Established 1914 Recognized 1918/1954	
4. ALBANY HUNT CLUB Albany, New York Established 1891	No report 1915-16
5. ALBERMARLE COUNTY HUNT Charlottsville, Virginia Established 1904 Re-organized 1935 Name changed: Albermarle Hounds	Discontinued 1934 No report 1933-34
6. ALBERMARLE HOUNDS Afton, Virginia Established 1841/1935 Registered 1935	No report 1948
7. ANNAPOLIS RIDING CLUB Annapolis, Maryland Established 1904	No report 1915

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
Type of hunting, if known, is denoted by the following symbols:
o-foxhunting; x-drag hunting; +-coyote; --hare.

THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

	Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
8.	ANNE ARUNDEL HUNT CLUB Annapolis, Maryland Established 1904	No report 1915-16
9.	ANTIETAM HUNT Hagerstown, Maryland Established 1927	Discontinued 1938 No report 1937-38
#*10.	ARAPAHOE HUNT o + Littleton, Colorado Established 1929 Recognized 1934	
11.	ARTILLERY HUNT Fort Sill, Oklahoma Established 1926 Recognized 1927	No report 1944
12.	BALLSTON HUNT CLUB Saratoga County, New York Established 1890	No report 1915
13.	BATH COUNTY HUNT Hot Springs, Virginia Established 1932 Recognized 1934	No report 1943
#*14.	BATTLE CREEK HUNT o Augusta, Michigan Established 1929 Recognized 1934	
#*15.	BEAUFORT HUNT o Established 1929 Recognized 1934	

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
Type of hunting, if known, is denoted by the following symbols:
o-foxhunting; x-drag hunting; +-coyote; =-hare.

THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

	Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
#*16.	BEDFORD COUNTY HUNT o Bedford, Virginia Established 1941 Recognized 1966	
17.	MR. BEHR'S HUNT Lake Forest, Illinois Established 1920	No report 1928
#*18.	BELLE MEADE HUNT o x Established 1966 Recognized 1970	
19.	BERKSHIRE HUNT Berkshire County, Massachusetts Established 1907	Discontinued 1915-16
20.	BLACKSTONE VALLEY HUNT (New England) Established 1907	Discontinued 1915-16
21.	BLOOMFIELD HUNT Detroit, Michigan Established 1917.	No report 1965
22.	BLUE RUN HUNT Chartollsville, Virginia Established 1905	Discontinued 1915-16
23.	BLUE RIDGE HUNT o Boyce, Clarke County Established 1888 Recognized 1904	

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
Type of hunting, if known, is denoted by the following symbols:
o-foxhunting; x-drag hunting; +-coyote; =-hare.

THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
24. MR. BOWMAN'S HUNT Golden's Bridge, New York Established 1926	No report 1927-28
#*25. BRADBURY FOX HOUNDS o x Rehoboth, Massachusetts Established 1968 Registered 1969	
#*26. BRANCH WATER HUNT Birmingham, Alabama Established 1950	Inactive 1970
#*27. BRANDYWINE HOUNDS o West Chester, Pennsylvania Established 1892 Recognized 1901	
*28. BRIDLESPUR HUNT o Defiance, Missouri Established 1927 Recognized 1929	
29. BROOKSIDE HUNT CLUB Lynn, Massachusetts (Dates unavailable)	No report 1915-16
30. BUFFALO HUNT No location Established 1924	No report 1925-26

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
Type of hunting, if known, is denoted by the following symbols:
o-foxhunting; x-drag hunting; +-coyote; =-hare.

THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS
IN THE UNITED STATES
THROUGH 1970-71

Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
#*31. BULL RUN HUNT o Manassas, Virginia Established 1911 Recognized 1954	
*32. CAMARGO HUNT o Indian Hill, Ohio Established 1925 Recognized 1928	
#*33. CAMDEN HUNT x Camden, South Carolina Established 1926 Recognized 1929	
34. CARROLL HOUNDS East Chaltram, New York Established 1928 Recognized 1949	No report 1955
35. CARROLTON HOUNDS Westminster, Maryland Established 1936 Recognized 1938	No report 1958
36. CARTER HOUNDS Orange, Virginia Established 1905	No report 1952

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
Type of hunting, if known, is denoted by the following symbols:
o-foxhunting; x-drag hunting; +-coyote; =-hare.

THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

	Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
*37.	CASANOVA HUNT o Casanova, Virginia Established 1909 Recognized 1910	
38.	CASTLE HILL HOUNDS (City and State not available)	No report 1921
39.	CARABRY SCHOOL HUNT CLUB Fort Riley, Kansas Established 1921 Recognized 1923	No report 1952
*40.	CHAGRIN VALLEY HUNT o Gates Mills, Ohio Established 1908 Recognized 1909	
41.	CHANTILLY HUNT CLUB Chantilly, Virginia Recognized 1893	No report 1915
42.	THE CHARLOTTSVILLE HUNT Charlottsville, Virginia Established 1894 Recognized 1907	No report 1916
43.	CHATHAM HUNT CLUB Savannah, Georgia Recognized 1896	No report 1915

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
Type of hunting, if known, is denoted by the following symbols:
o-foxhunting; x-drag hunting; +-coyote; =-hare.

THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
44. CHESHIRE HUNT Chester County, Pennsylvania Recognized 1914	No report 1930
45. CHESTER VALLEY HUNT Montgomery County, Pennsylvania Established 1896	No report 1921
#*46. CHESTNUT RIDGE HUNT o New Geneva, Pennsylvania Established 1905, 1932 Recognized 1942	
47. CHESTER COUNT HUNT o Unionville, Pennsylvania Established 1912 Recognized 1913	No report 1951
48. CHERY CHASE HUNT Maryland Established 1885	No report 1915
49. CLEVELAND HOUNDS or CLEVELAND HUNT CLUB Established 1897	No report 1915
50. COBBLER HUNT Delphane, Virginia Established 1920 Recognized 1929	No report 1949

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
Type of hunting, if known, is denoted by the following symbols:
o-foxhunting; x-drag hunting; +-coyote; =-hare.

THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
51. CHASSET HUNT Cahasset, Massachusetts Recognized 1932	No report 1943
52. COLUMBIA HUNT CLUB Portland, Oregon Established 1929 Recognized 1948	No report 1961
53. CORAL GABLES HUNT Miami, Florida Established 1925	No report 1928
54. CORSICA HUNTS Queen Anne County, Maryland Established 1927	Discontinued 1933
55. CRAGGY BLUFF HUNT Greenwich, Connecticut Established 1919	Discontinued 1923
56. CULPEPPER HUNT Culpepper County, Virginia Established 1930	Discontinued 1933
57. DEDHAM COUNTRY and POLO CLUB Dedham, Massachusetts Established 1925	Discontinued 1932

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
Type of hunting, if known, is denoted by the following symbols:
o-foxhunting; x-drag hunting; +-coyote; =-hare.

THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

	Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
58.	DEEP RUN HUNT o Manakin, Virginia Established 1887	Discontinued 1923
59.	DETROIT HUNT CLUB Detroit, Michigan (Dates unavailable)	No report 1915 Active 1890's
60.	DILWYNE HUNTS Wilmington, Delaware Established 1928	No report 1948
61.	DU PAGE HUNT Wheaton, Illinois Established 1928	Merged 1940
*62.	DUTCH FORK HUNT x West Alexander, Pennsylvania Established 1968 Registered 1970	
63.	DUTCHESS COUNTY HUNT Dutchess County, New York Established 1889	Discontinued 1893
#*64.	EAGLE FARMS HUNT o West Chester, Pennsylvania Established 1915 Recognized 1916	

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
Type of hunting, if known, is denoted by the following symbols:
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THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

	Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
65.	EAST AURORA HUNT Buffalo, New York Established 1930 Registered 1951	No report 1954
66.	EDGE HILL HUNT Aylett, Virginia Established 1840 Reestablished 1929	Discontinued 1931
67.	EL MIRAMONTE HUNT Holladay, Utah Established 1934	No report 1936
68.	EL PASO COUNTY HUNT El Paso, Colorado Established 1933	No report 1939
69.	THE ELEVENTH CAVALRY HUNT Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia Established 1909	No report 1915
70.	ELKRIDGE HUNT Woodbrook, Maryland Established 1878	Merged 1934
#*71.	ELKRIDGE HARFORD HUNT o Monkton, Maryland Merged 1934 Recognized 1934	

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
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o-foxhunting; x-drag hunting; +-coyote; =-hare.

THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

	Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
72.	ELWOOD POWELL HUNT Springfield Township, Pennsylvania (Dates unavailable)	No report 1915
73.	MR. NEWBOLD ELY'S HUNT Bridgeport, Pennsylvania Established 1929	No report 1948
74.	ENDEAN BEAGLE Norfolk, Massachusetts Established 1901	No report 1915
#*75.	ESSEX FOX HOUNDS o Peapack, New Jersey Established 1912 Recognized 1912	
#*76.	FAIRFIELD COUNTY HOUNDS o Fairfield, Connecticut Established 1924 Recognized 1926	
#*77.	THE FAIRFAX HUNT o Sunset Hills, Virginia Established 1927 Recognized 1933	
#*78.	FARMINGTON HUNT o Charlottesville, Virginia Established 1929 Recognized 1932	

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
Type of hunting, if known, is denoted by the following symbols:
o-foxhunting; x-drag hunting; +-coyote; =-hare.

THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

	Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
79.	FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION HUNT Fort Bliss Established 1933 Recognized 1939	No report 1944
80.	FLEET FOX HUNTING CLUB Muskegon, Michigan Established 1893	No report 1915
81.	FORT BELVOIR HUNT Fort Belnoir, Virginia Established 1935	No report 1945
82.	FORT ETHAN ALLAN HUNT Fort Ethan Allan, Vermont Established 1936	No report 1940
83.	FORT GIBSON HUNTING CLUB of OKLAHOMA Fort Gibson, Oklahoma Established 1835	No report 1915
#*84.	FORT LEAVENWORTH HUNT o x Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Established 1929 Re-recognized 1966	

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
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THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS
IN THE UNITED STATES
THROUGH 1970-71

Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
85. FORT MEYER HUNT CLUB Fort Meyer, Virginia Established 1895	No report 1915
86. FORT OGLETHORPE HUNT Georgia Established 1909	No report 1945
87. FORT RILEY HUNT CLUB Fort Riley, Kansas Established 1896	No report 1915-16
88. FORT SNELLING HUNT Fort Snelling, Minnesota Established 1928	Discontinued 1932
89. FORT CHAPEL Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Established 1926	No report 1927
*90. FOX RIVER VALLEY HUNT o x Barrington, Illinois Established 1940 Recognized 1941	
#*91. FOXCATCHER HOUNDS o Fair Hill, Maryland Established 1912 Recognized 1926	

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
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THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

	Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
92.	FRANKSTOWN HUNT Altvana, Pennsylvania Established 1933	No report 1957
93.	FREDERICKSBURG HUNT CLUB Fredericksburg, Virginia Established 1932	No report 1933
94.	GALENA FOXHUNTING CLUB Cherokee County, Kansas (Dates unavailable)	No report 1915
95.	GENESSEE VALLEY HUNT o Genesco, New York Established 1876 Recognized 1894	
96.	GLEN-ARDEN HUNT Arden, New York Established 1913 Reorganized 1921 as Goshen Hunt	No report 1924
97.	GLEN MOOR Philadephia, Pennsylvania (Dates unavailable)	No report 1917

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
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THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

	Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
#* 98.	GLENMORE HUNT Stanton, Virginia Established 1930 Recognized 1935	
* 99.	GOLDEN'S BRIDGE HOUNDS o North Salem, New York Established 1924 Recognized 1925	
#*100.	GOSHEN HUNT o Olney, Maryland Established 1957 Recognized 1960	
101.	GRAFTON HOUNDS North Grafton, Massachusetts Established 1903	Discontinued 1917
102.	GRASSLANDS Gallatin, Tennessee Established 1929	No report 1931-32
103.	GREEN MOUNTAIN HOUNDS o x Stowe, Vermont Established 1967 Recognized 1970	

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
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o-foxhunting; x-drag hunting; +-coyote; =-hare.

THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

	Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
*104.	GREEN MOUNTAIN HUNT Esmont, Virginia Established 1931 Registered 1948	No report 1953
105.	GREEN RIVER HUNT Greenfield, Massachusetts Established 1907	No report 1915-16
*106.	GREEN SPRING VALLEY HOUNDS ° Glyndon, Maryland Established 1892 Recognized 1904	
#*107.	GREENVILLE COUNTY HOUNDS ° Landrum, South Carolina Established 1963 Recognized 1970	
108.	MRS. GREGORY'S HUNT Maryland Established 1925	Discontinued 1928
109.	GRUSSE POINTE HUNT CLUB Detroit, Michigan Established 1911	Discontinued 1929
110.	GRUTON HUNT Massachusetts and New Hampshire Established 1922	No report 1963

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
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THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

	Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
111.	THE GWYNEDD HOUNDS Bethlehem, Pennsylvania Established 1947 Re-registered 1951	No report 1952
#*112.	MR. HAIGHT, JR'S LITCHFIELD COUNTY HOUNDS o Litchfield, Connecticut Established 1929 Recognized 1931	
113.	HARFORD HUNT Harford County, Maryland Established 1912 Merged 1934 Recognized 1934	Inactive 1934
114.	THE HARKAWAY HUNT x MacDonald, Pennsylvania Established 1898	No report 1916
115.	HARMONY HOLLOW HOUNDS New Jersey Established 1931 Recognized 1937	No report 1944
116.	HARPETH HILLS HUNT Nashville, Tennessee Established 1926	Discontinued 1937 No report 1936-37

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
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o-foxhunting; x-drag hunting; +-coyote; =-hare.

THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

	Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
*117.	HART'S RUN HUNT ^{x} Allison Park, Pennsylvaina Established 1940 Recognized 1946	
118.	HAZELMERE HOUNDS Boston, Virginia Established 1952 Registered 1953	No report 1955
119.	HEADLEY HUNT Lanisville, Ohio Established 1935 Merged 1940	Merged 1940
120.	HERMSTEAD HUNT St. Paul, Minnesota Established 1924	Discontinued 1928 No report 1926
#*121.	HILLSBORO HOUNDS ^{o} Nashville, Tennessee Established 1932 Recognized 1960	
122.	HILLTOWN HARRIERS HUNT $^{ox=}$ Spring House, Pennsylvania Established 1962 Registered 1962	No report 1969
123.	MISTER HITCHCOCK'S HUNT Alken, South Carolina Established 1891	No report 1968

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
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o-foxhunting; x-drag hunting; +-coyote; =-hare.

THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS
IN THE UNITED STATES
THROUGH 1970-71

Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
124. HONEYBROOK HOUNDS Reading, Pennsylvania Established 1893	
125. HOOSICK VALLEY HUNT CLUB New Port, Rhode Island Established 1890	In-active 1916
126. HOWARD COUNTY HUNT o Howard County, Maryland Established 1930 Recognized 1932	
#*127. MR. HUBBARD'S KENT COUNTY HOUNDS Chestertown, Maryland Established 1931 Recognized 1934	
*128. HUNTINGDON VALLEY HUNT o Daylestown, Pennsylvania Established 1914 Recognized 1915	
129. INDIANA HUNT Indiana, Pennsylvania Established 1925	Discontinued 1936 No report 1935
130. INFANTRY SCHOOL HUNT Fort Benning, Georgia Established 1923 Recognized 1927	No report 1948
131. IROQUOIS HUNT #*o Lexington, Kentucky Established 1880 Recognized 1929	

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
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o-foxhunting; x-drag hunting; +-coyote; ::-hare.

THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

	Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
132.	JACOB'S HILL HUNT Massachusetts Established 1923 Recognized 1926	No report 1942
*133.	MR. JEFFORDS' ANDREWS BRIDGE HOUNDS o Christiana, Pennsylvania Established 1917 Recognized 1917	
134.	MR. JUSTICE'S HARRIERS Willow Grove, Pennsylvania Established 1925	No report 1948
135.	KANAWA HUNT Charleston, West Virginia Established 1928	No report 1945
#*136.	KENT COUNTY HOUNDS Chestertown, Maryland Established 1931 Recognized 1934	
137.	KESWICK HUNT *o Keswick, Virginia Established 1896 Recognized 1904	

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
Type of hunting, if known, is denoted by the following symbols:
o-foxhunting; x-drag hunting; †-coyote; =-hare.

THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

	Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
*138.	KINGWOOD FOX HOUNDS Clover Hill, New Jersey Established 1962 Recognized 1965	
139.	LAKE SHORE HUNT Buffalo, New York Established 1920	Discontinued 1935 No report 1934
140.	LAKEWOOD HUNT Lakewood, New Jersey Established 1891	No record 1916
141.	MR. LARRABEE'S HUNT Warrenton, Virginia Established 1924	Discontinued 1931
#*142.	LAURAY HUNT x Bath, Ohio Established 1953 Recognized 1962	
143.	LEBANON VALLEY HUNT New Lebanon, New York Established 1928	Discontinued 1933 No report 1931
144.	LENOX HUNT CLUB Lenox, Massachusetts (Dates unavailable)	No record 1916

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
Type of hunting, if known, is denoted by the following symbols:
o-foxhunting; x-drag hunting; +-coyote; =-hare.

THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

	Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
*145.	LICKING RIVER HOUNDS ^{o} Carlisle, Kentucky Established 1962 Registered 1964	
146.	THE LIMA HUNT Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Established 1885 Recognized 1892	
*147.	LIMEKILN HUNT ^{x} Reading, Pennsylvania Established 1963 Recognized 1968	
*148.	LIMESTONE CREEK HUNT Manlius, New York Established 1939 Recognized 1954	
149.	THE LIMVILLE HUNT Uwehland Township, Pennsylvania (Dates unavailable)	No-record 1916
150.	LITCHFIELD COUNTY HUNT Newton, Connecticut Established 1930	No report 1959
*151.	LONG LAKE HOUNDS^{x} Minneapolis, Minnesota Established 1959 Recognized 1960	

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
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o-foxhunting; x-drag hunting; +-coyote; =-hare.

THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
#*152. LONGREEN FOX HOUNDS ° Germantown, Tennessee Established 1957 Recognized 1962	
153. LONGMEADOW HUNT Winnetka, Illinois Established 1923	No report 1954
154. LONG RUN HOUNDS ° Louisville, Kentucky Established 1961 Recognized 1968	
*155. LOS ALTOS HUNT + Woodside, California Established 1952 Recognized 1960	
156. LOS ANGELES HUNT CLUB Los Angeles, California Established 1898	Discontinued before 1915
*157. LOUDOUN HUNT ° Leesburg, Virginia Established 1894 Re-recognized 1946	
158. MISTER McCARTY'S HUNT [illegible]lane, Virginia [illegible]es unavailable)	Discontinued 1930 No report 1928
159. M[illegible] MADDUX'S HOUNDS [illegible]enton, Virginia Established 1904	No-record 1916

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
Type of hunting, if know, is denoted by the following symbols:
o-foxhunting; x-drag hunting; +-coyote; =-hare.

THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

	Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
160.	MAJOR ELLIS' HUNT West Hartford and Bloomfield, Conneticutt Established 1925	Discontinued 1932
161.	MANOR HUNT Silver Spring, Maryland Established 1938 Registered 1939	No report 1945
162.	MISTER MARLAND'S HUNT Ponca City, Oklahoma Established 1925	Discontinued 1931 No report 1929
#*163.	MARLBOROUGH HUNT o Upper Marlboro, Maryland Established 1936 Recognized 1949	
#*164.	MEADOW BROOK HOUNDS ox Long Island, New York Established 1879 Recognized 1894	
165.	MEANDER HOUNDS Locust Dale, Virginia Established 1929 Recognized 1934	No report 1950
*166.	MECKLENBURG HOUNDS o Matthews, North Carolina Established 1956 Recognized 1966	

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
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THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS
IN THE UNITED STATES
THROUGH 1970-71

Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
#*167. MELLS FOX HOUNDS ^{o} Pulaski, Tennessee Established 1964 Registered 1966	
168. MERCER COUNTY FOX HUNTING ASSOCIATION Trenton, New Jersey Established 1901	No-record 1916
*169. METAMORA HUNT ^{o} Metamora, Michigan Established 1928 Recognized 1930	
#*170. MIAMI VALLEY HUNT ^{o} Springvalley Bellbrook, Ohio Established 1960 Recognized 1966	
#*171. MIDDLEBURG, HUNT ^{o} Middleburg, Virginia Established 1906 Recognized 1908	
*172. MIDDLEBURY HUNT ^{o} Middlebury, Connecticut Established 1945 Recognized 1950	

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
Type of hunting, if known, is denoted by the following symbols:
o-foxhunting; x-drag hunting; +-coyote; =-hare.

THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
173. MIDDLESEX FOXHOUNDS South Lincoln, Massachusetts Established 1897	Discontinued 1921 No-records 1920
#*174. MIDLAND FOX HOUNDS ° Columbus, Georgia Established 1950 Recognized 1961	
175. THE MIDLOTHIAN HUNT CLUB Chicago, Illinois Established 1903	No-record 1916
#*176. MILLBROOK HUNT ° Millbrook, New York Established 1907 Recognized 1909	
#*177. MILL CREEK HUNT ° Wadsworth, Illinois Established 1902 Re-recognized 1949	
178. MILLVILLE HUNTING CLUB Millville, New Jersey Established 1891	No-record 1916
179. MILLWOOD HUNT Established 1866 Recognized 1924	No report 1968

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
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THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

	Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
180.	THE MILLWOOD AND OWL'S NEST (City and State Unavailable) Established 1866	No report 1968
181.	MILWAUKEE HUNT Milwaukee, Wisconsin Established 1924 Recognized 1953	No report 1955
*182.	MISSION VALLEY HUNT o Stanley, Kansas Established 1927 Recognized 1930	
183.	MISSOURI HUNT AND POLO CLUB Kansas City, Missouri Established 1902	No-record 1916
184.	MONMOUTH COUNTY HUNT o Cream Ridge and Allentown, New Jersey Established 1885 Recognized 1904	
185.	MONTGOMERY HUNT Norristown, Pennsylvania Established 1924	

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
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THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS
IN THE UNITED STATES
THROUGH 1970-71

	Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
186.	MONTPELIER HUNT ^{o} Montpelier Station, Virginia Established 1924 Recognized 1926-1947	
*187.	MOORE COUNTY HOUNDS ^{ox} Moore County, North Carolina Established 1914 Recognized 1920	
#*188.	MOORELAND HUNT ^{o} Huntsville, Alabama Established 1961 Recognized 1963	
*189.	MYOPIA HUNT ^{x} South Hamilton, Massachusetts Established 1882 Recognized 1894	
190.	NANTUCKET HARRIERS Nantucket, Massachusetts Established 1920 Recognized 1931	No report 1948
#*191.	NASHOBA VALLEY HUNT ^{ox} Pepperell, Massachusetts Established 1964 Recognized 1967	

* Hunts in Existence
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THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
*192. NEW BRITTON HUNT ^{o} Noblesville, Indiana Established 1967 Recognized 1968	
#*193. NEW MARKET HOUNDS ^{o} New Market, Maryland Established 1963 Recognized 1967	No report 1969
194. NEWPORT COUNTY HUNT Providence, Rhode Island Established 1892	No-record 1916
#*195. NORFOLK HUNT ^{ox} Dover, Massachusetts Established 1895 Recognized 1903	
196. NORWALK HUNT CLUB Norwalk, Connecticut Established 1891	No report 1916-15
#*197. NORTH HILLS HUNT^{ox-} Omaha, Nebraska (Dates unavailable)	No report 1968
#*198. OAK BROOK HOUNDS ^{ox} Oak Brook, Illinois (Dates unavailable)	

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
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THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

	Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
*199.	OAK GROVE HUNT ^{o} Germantown, Tennessee Established 1945 Recognized 1962	
200.	THE OAKS HUNT Great Neck, Long Island New York Established 1931 Recognized 1940	No report 1955
201.	OCEAN COUNTY HUNT CLUB Lake Wood, New Jersey Established 1897	No report 1915
202.	OCONOMOWOC HUNT Oconomowoc, Wisconsin Established 1928	No report 1945
203.	MISTER OKIE'S HOUNDS Fauquier County, Virginia Established 1908	No report 1915
#*204.	OLD CHATHAM HUNT ^{o} Old Chatham, New York Established 1926 Recognized 1956	
*205.	OLD DOMINION HUNT ^{o} Orlean, Virginia Established 1924 Recognized 1925	

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
Type of hunting, if known, is denoted by the following symbols:
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THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

	Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
206.	OLDHAM COUNTY HOUNDS Skylight, Kentucky Established 1940 Recognized 1941	No report 1945
207.	THE ONWENTSIA HUNT Lake Forest, Illinois Established 1901	No report 1915
#*208.	ORANGE COUNTY HUNT o Fauquier County, Virginia Established 1903 Recognized 1903	
209.	ORANGEBURG HUNT Orangeburg, New York Established 1933	No report 1942
210.	OVERHILLS HUNT North Carolina Established 1900	Discontinued 1922
211.	OX RIDGE HUNT Westchester County, Connecticut Established 1928	No report 1938-39
212.	PATAPSCO HUNT OF MARYLAND Howard County, Maryland Established 1898	Discontinued 1915-16

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
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THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

	Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
213.	MR. PEABODY'S HUNT Chicago, Illinois Established 1921	Discontinued 1925
214.	PENNBROOK HUNT (City and State unavailable) Established 1892	Discontinued 1915
215.	PIPESTONE HOUNDS Pipestone, Minnesota Established 1886	No report 1915
216.	PERKIOMEN VALLEY HUNT CLUB Collegeville, Pennsylvania Established 1924	Merged 1959
217.	Philadephia Hunt Club Philadephia, Pennsylvania Established 1893	Discontinued 1915-16
*218.	PICKERING HUNT o Phoenixville, Pennsylvania Established 1911 Recognized 1911	
#*219.	PIEDMONT FOX HOUNDS o Franquier County, Virginia Established 1840 Recognized 1904	

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
Type of hunting, if known, is denoted by the following symbols:
o-foxhunting; x-drag hunting; +-coyote; =-hare.

THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
220. PINE HILL HUNT CLUB Front Royal, Virginia Established 1938 Recognized 1939	Discontinued 1915
221. PINE TREE HUNT CLUB Columbia, South Carolina Established 1938 Recognized 1939	No report 1954
222. PITTSBURGH HUNT Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Established 1926	No report 1930
223. POINT PLEASANT HUNT CLUB Point Pleasant, New Jersey Established 1901	Discontinued 1915-16
224. PORTLAND HUNT CLUB Portland, Oregon Established 1900	Discontinued 1910
225. PORTSMOUTH HUNT Portsmouth, New Hampshire Established 1885	No report 1915
#*226. POTOMAC HUNT Potomac, Maryland Established 1910 Recognized 1931	
227. POTTSTOWN HUNT CLUB Pottstown, Pennsylvania (Dates unavailable)	Discontinued 1915

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
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o-foxhunting; x-drag hunting; +-coyote; =-hare.

THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

	Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
228.	PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY HUNT Haymarket, Virginia Established 1931	Discontinued 1936
229.	PRINCESS ANNE HUNT Princess Anne Co., Virginia Established 1927	No report 1953
230.	QUANSETT HOUNDS South Westport, Massachusetts Established 1920	No report 1955
231.	QUEEN ANNES'COUNTY HOUNDS Antreville, Maryland Established 1930 Recognized 1940	No report 1945
#*232.	RADNOR HUNT o White House, Pennsylvania Established 1883 Recognized 1894	
#*233.	RAPIDAN HUNT o Rapidan, Virginia Established 1959 Re-recognized 1963	

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
Type of hunting, if known, is denoted by the following symbols:
o-foxhunting; x-drag hunting; +-coyote; =-hare.

THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

	Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
#*234.	RAPPAHANNOCK HUNT o Sperryville, Virginia Established 1926 Re-recognized 1939/53	
235.	REDLAND HUNT Rockville, Maryland Established 1930 Reorganized 1938-47	Inactive 1967
236.	REMLIK HUNT Binghampton, New York (Dates unavailable)	Discontinued 1922
237.	MR. REYNAL'S HUNT Millbrook, New York Established 1925	Discontinued 1931
238.	RICHMOND COUNTY CLUB Middletown, New York Estimated 1891	No record 1916
239.	MISTER RIDDLE'S HOUNDS Delaware County, Pennsylvania Established 1910	Discontinued 1917
240.	RIDGEWOOD HOUNDS Sterling Junction, Massachusetts Established 1933 Recognized 1936	No report 1945

* Hunts in Existence
# Replies received from Questionnaire
Type of hunting; if known, is denoted by the following symbols:
o-foxhunting; x-drag hunting; +-coyote; =-hare.

THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

	Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
241.	RIDING AND HUNT CLUB Potomac, Maryland Established 1910	No-record 1916
242.	THE RIVERSIDE HUNT Petersburg, Virginia Established 1903 Recognized 1907	No-record 1916
*243.	ROARING FORK HOUNDS ox Aspen, Colorado Established 1967 Recognized 1970	
244.	ROCK HILL HOUNDS Fort Royal, Virginia Established 1938 Registered 1939	No report 1945
*245.	ROCKBRIDGE HUNT o Lexington, Virginia Established 1947 Recognized 1962	
#*246.	ROCKY FORK-HEADLEY HUNT o Gahanna, Ohio Recognized 1940	Merged 1940
*247.	ROLLING ROCK HUNT o Ligonier, Pennsylvania Established 1921 Recognized 1922	

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*248.	ROMBOUT HUNT o Salt Point, New York Established 1929 Recognition 1931	
*249.	ROSE TREE FOX HUNTING CLUB o Red Lion, Pennsylvania Established 1859 Recognized 1904	
250.	ST. MARGARET'S HUNT CLUB Annapolis, Maryland Established 1935	Discontinued (Date unavailable)
251.	SALEM COUNTY CLUB Salem, Massachusetts Established 1931	Discontinued 1937
252.	SAN MATEO HUNT CLUB Burlingame, California Established 1896	Discontinued (Date unavailable)
253.	SANDY RUN HUNT Pinehurst, North Carolina Established 1929 Recognized 1934	No report 1940
254.	SANTIGO HUNT CLUB Santa Ana, California Established 1905	No report 1915-16

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#*255.	SEDGEFIELD HUNT Greensboro, North Carolina Established 1927 Recognized 1941	
#*256.	SEWICKLEY HUNT ^{x} Sewickley, Pennsylvania Established 1922 Recognized 1924	
*257.	SHAKERAG HOUNDS ^{o} Atlanta, Georgia Established 1943 Recognized 1950	
258.	SHELBURNE FOXHOUNDS Shelburne, New York Established 1912	No report 1951
260.	SIBLEY FOXHOUNDS Minnesota Established 1898	No report 1915-16
261.	SMITHTOWN HUNT ^{ox} Setauket, Long Island New York Established 1900 Recognized 1907	

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	Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
262.	SOLDIER'S CREEK HUNT Fort Robinson, Nebraska Established 1932 Recognized 1944	No report 1945
263.	SOUTHSIDE FOXHUNTING CLUB Wilmington, Delaware Established 1893	No report 1915-16
264.	SOUTHDOWN HUNT Lake County, Ohio Established 1923	No report 1936-37
#*265.	SOUTHERN WINOIS OPEN HUNT o Southern Illinois Established 1961 Registered 1963	
266.	SPRINGBROOK HUNT Ottawa Hills Toledo, Ohio Established 1926	No report 1955
267.	STAR RIDGE HUNT Brewster, New York Established 1928	No report 1934-35
#*268.	MR. STEWART CHESHIRE FOXHOUNDS Unionville, Pennsylvania Established 1912 Recognized 1913	

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	Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
269.	STONY BROOK HUNT Princeton, New Jersey Established 1928	No report 1938-39
270.	SUMMIT HUNT Macedonia, Ohio Established 1926 Registered 1951	No report 1958
271.	SUFFIELD HUNT Suffield, Connecticut Established 1938 Registered 1939	No report
272.	SUFFOLK HOUNDS South Hampton, New York Established 1908	No report 1943
273.	SWANNANON HUNT Ashville, North Carolina Established 1891	No report 1915-16
274.	TAYLOR HUNT West Chester, Pennsylvania Established 1896	No report 1915-16
275.	MRS. THOMAS' HUNT Delaplane, Virginia Established 1919	No report 1929-30

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THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH 1970-71

	Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
276.	TOMAHAWK HUNT Orange County, Virginia Established 1902	Discontinued 1907
277.	TORTIN HILL HOUNDS Watertown, Connecticut Established 1938 Registered 1939	No report 1945
#*278.	TRADER'S POINT HUNT ox Zionsville, Indiana Established 1931 Recognized 1934	
279.	TREWERYN HUNT Gwynedd Valley, Pennsylvania Established 1929	Discontinued 1932
280.	TOWSON HUNT CLUB Towson, Maryland Established 1897	No report 1915-16
#*281.	TRIANGLE HUNT o North Carolina Established 1961 Recognized 1969	
#*282.	TRI-COUNTY HOUNDS o Griffin, Georgia Established 1962 Registered 1963	

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	Name of Hunt, Date of Origin Date of Registration and/or Recognition	Date that Active Membership in MFHA was Discontinued, Inactive, or No Report Received
*283.	TRYON HOUNDS ^{ox} Tryon, North Carolina Established 1926 Recognized 1935	
#*284.	TWO RIVERS HUNT ^{ox} Tampa, Florida Established 1965 Recognized 1970	
285.	THE UNION COUNTY HOUNDS Union Roselle and Parish Counties, New Jersey Established 1901	No report 1915-16
286.	UPLAND HUNT Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Established 1900	No report 1915-16
287.	VALLEY HUNT CLUB Pasadena, California Established 1889	Discontinued 1893
288.	VALLEY HUNT CLUB Wawa, Pennsylvania (Date unavailable)	No report 1915-16
289.	VARINA HUNT CLUB Richmond, Virginia Established 1901	No report 1915-16
#*290.	VICMEAD HUNT ^{o} Wilmington, Delaware Established 1921 Recognized 1924	

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291.	VINE BROOK HUNT Burlington, Massachusetts (Dates unavailable)	Discontinued 1936
#*292.	WARRENTON HUNT [o] Warrenton, Virginia Established 1887 Recognized 1884	
293.	WASHINGTON HUNT Washington Established 1834	Discontinued 1922
294.	WATCHUNG HUNT [o] Union, Middlesex and New Jersey Established 1902	Discontinued 1920
*295.	WATERLOO HUNT [o] Michigan Established 1943 Recognized 1953	
296.	WATERTOWN HUNT Watertown, Connecticut Established 1930 Recognized 1931	No report 1942
*297.	WAYNE-DUPAGE HUNT [ox] Wayne, Illinois Established 1940 Recognized 1940	

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298. WEST END FOX CLUB Lynchburg, Virginia Established 1889	No report 1915-16
*299. WEST HILLS HUNT ox Chatsworth, California Established 1949 Recognized 1959	
300. THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY HUNT Westchester County, New York Established 1886	No report 1915-16
301. WESTMOOR HUNT Westmoor, Connecticut Established 1925	No report 1928-29 Discontinued 1930
*302. WESTMORELAND HUNT Greensburg, Pennsylvania Established 1916 Recognized 1923	
303. WHITE MARSH VALLEY HUNT Montgomery County, Pennsylvania Established 1903 Recognized 1919	No report 1954
304. WHITE FRONT HUNT CLUB Falls Church, Virginia Established 1932	No report 1935-36 Discontinued 1936

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THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS
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*305.	WHITELANDS PERKIOMEN VALLEY HUNT ^{o} Malvern, Pennsylvania Established 1959 Recognition 1959	
306.	WICOMICO HUNT Salisbury, Maryland Established 1929 Recognition 1937	No report 1942
307.	WILD BUFFALO'S HUNT Fort Riley, Kansas Established 1941 Recognition 1941	No report 1945
308.	WILLIAMSON HUNT CLUB Vintage, Pennsylvania Established 1901	No report 1915-16
*309.	WINDY HOLLOW FARM^{ox} Wheeler Road Florida, New York Established 1963 Registered 1969	
310.	MISTER WINSTON'S HUNT Midlothian, Virginia Established 1858	Discontinued 1934

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THE ROSTER OF ORGANIZED HUNTS
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*311.	WISSAHICKON HOUNDS ^{x} Gwynedd Valley, Pennsylvania Established 1955 Registered 1962	
312.	WOODBINE HUNT CLUB East St. Louis, Illinois Established 1897	No report 1915-16
313.	WOODBRIDGE RIDING HUNT CLUB New Haven, Connecticut Established 1931	Discontinued 1938
*314.	WOODBROOK HUNT Tacoma, Washington Established 1925 Recognized 1962	
*315.	WOODSIDE HOUNDS ^{x} Aiken, South Carolina Established 1961 Recognized 1964	
316.	MR. WOODBRIDGES' HUNT Versailles, Kentucky Established 1935	No report 1915-16 Discontinued 1938
317.	WYTHEMORE HOUNDS Glen Arm, Maryland Established 1933 Recognized 1941	No report 1945

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